





# DARING AND SUFFERING.

## A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragical Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTENGER.

Copyrighted, 1877, by War Publishing Co., N. Y., and published by arrangement with them.

### CHAPTER XXVII.

#### REPORTING TO SECRETARY STANTON AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

I have forgotten almost everything that took place on this homeward voyage. If, indeed, my mind was not too heavily in the condition of a waking dream to receive definite impressions. I saw some of the great gunboats of the river, which looked like grim sentinels guarding the avenue to rebellion. We were furnished comfortable blankets, and when tired out, as much by unwonted emotions as by physical effort, we could lie down and slumber at our will.

We arrived in Washington late in the afternoon—I know not of what day, but presume it was the day after leaving Richmond, which would be Thursday, March 19. I made no memoranda at this time, such as I had not failed to keep during the darkest parts of our history. In my own experience joy was more overpowering than sorrow.

After supper we took our proposed walk. But once outside in the dark street, with no place to go, no money to buy anything and nobody to care for us, it began to seem rather lonely. We had been objects of so much solicitude for so long that we could scarcely help feeling a little neglected now that nobody prevented us from wandering in any direction we chose. Beside, we were not yet provided with new clothing. A regular requisition would have to be filled before our wants in that direction could be supplied; and the air was chilly. After wandering aimlessly for a few squares, looking in at the shop windows and staring at the great buildings, we turned and were soon back in the barracks. The room, which was well warmed, seemed very cozy. It was easy to consider the sentinels at the door as placed there to guard us from an enemy, a view of the case which greatly pleased the Tennesseans. I really think we slept better than we would have done if at a first class hotel.

The next day, as I had expected, all restrictions were removed from the other members of the party; but we were invited to make our home at the barracks, receiving regular soldiers' rations, as long as convenient.

We did not remain long. A wealthy and patriotic lady, Mrs. Fales, had fitted up a pavilion in her yard in excellent style and kept it filled with convalescents from army hospitals, to whom she gave the attendance and most of the comforts of home life. Hearing our story, she applied to the Ohio state agent, Mr. J. C. Wetmore, to secure us as lodgers. He visited us and carried the invitation, which we gratefully accepted. Here we lived in fine style, with all a soldier's comforts, and excellent company. We had now received a suit of army blue and made a bonfire of our Confederate rags; so that we were a little less afraid of lady visitors. Our hostess made an evening reception for us, where there was an abundance of ice cream and cake—which did not remind us of anything in Dixie—and had the privilege of telling our story to many sympathetic ladies. Having a very comfortable ambulance always at command—the property of our kind friend, and kept with a driver for the use of the soldiers—we were able to visit the places of interest in Washington with great comfort. Of this privilege we freely availed ourselves when business permitted.

On one of these occasions when we were at the Smithsonian Institution, I saw a tall man of striking appearance, and at once said to my comrades, "That is President Lincoln." But they were incredulous. They had read in southern papers that he never stirred out of the White House without a heavy guard, and at once they said, "You are trying to deceive us; don't you see there is no guard here?" I was a little puzzled by the absence of the guard myself, for I had believed the story, and there were only one or two civilians with him; but I had seen Lincoln, who could not easily be forgotten. I said, "Come, up and let us look to him." A little reluctantly they advanced, and when we were near enough I said, "Can you tell me the name of this animal?" pointing to the skeleton of the geological monster he was looking at. He smiled in his kind, sad way and answered, "That's its name written on that card; but I won't undertake to pronounce it. I don't know much about such things." One or two remarks were exchanged on indifferent topics and then we parted. When at a safe distance Buffum said, "Pittenger, you can't play such a joke on us as to make us believe that a man who will speak to common folk in that off hand way is President Lincoln." But I only replied, "We'll go and see him at the White House soon and then you can judge."

The first Sunday of our stay in Washington we gladly accepted the invitation of our kind hostess to accompany her to the Baptist church, of which she was a member. This led to a great trial on my part. The preacher seeing five men in soldier uniform in his pew—Mason, who was sick, remained at home—came down and spoke to her. A few words were exchanged, and then he turned to us and said, "Can't you tell us a little about your strange deliverance? I will make the other services very short." The faces of all our party turned toward me, and the minister, taking the hint, repeated his question to me individually. Something like this was just what I had feared when I had the great mental struggle in Atlanta prison. I wanted to refuse, but in the freshness of deliverance a friend would have seemed little less than a crime. The minister was better or worse than his word, for he did not preach at all, but on finishing the opening services spoke a few words about the great sufferings and losses of the war, and the hardships and temptations of the army; then added that there were some men present that morning whose experiences were marvelous beyond the common lot of men, and one of them had consented to give some account of them.

I rose at the call and scarcely could have felt worse for a moment if in Swinburn's prison. But the people were so kind and attentive that embarrassment vanished. I passed very lightly over the military part of the enterprise, and spoke especially of God's goodness in delivering me. When I told of the sudden death of our comrade in Atlanta, and of their regrets for not being better prepared for death, there was weeping over all the church. At the close of the meeting kindly greetings and profers of service were showered upon us.

We lodged in the tent provided by the lady during the whole of the ten days of our stay in Washington. Many other persons wished to take us as guests, but she refused unless we would say that we wished to leave her care. Mason, being sick, was taken into the house and nursed most carefully.

On our first morning in Washington I had written a note to Secretary Stanton giving notice of our arrival and of my belief that the government, if not already fully informed, ought to know our story. I supposed this would produce more speedy results than to let the matter pass through the ordinary channels, and was not disappointed. He gave written orders to Hon. Joseph Holt, judge advocate general, to investigate the whole matter, provide for all our wants in the meantime, and then bring us to him. Hon. J. C. Wetmore, of the Ohio military academy, attended to procuring us the legal allowance for commutation of rations during the time of imprisonment, so that we were soon in funds. Regular pay with arrears could not be given till we returned to our regiments.

Our first visit to Judge Holt was a merely friendly one, and the time was spent in familiar conversation. Maj. Gen. Hitchcock, commander of the post at Washington, was also present.

The next day we went again, being taken each time in a government carriage, and found Justice Callan, of Washington, ready to administer an oath, with a photographer to take down the testimony as given. I was examined first, telling the whole story, and then each one followed, confirming what was said, and adding omitted particulars. The evidence that we were telling a true story was far stronger than we knew. The story of Wood and Wilson had been on file in the department since the preceding November. It was far less full than ours, but confirmed it in every essential particular. Indeed, the certainty that we were giving a simple, plain and uncolored narrative was so complete that no one save Gen. Buell ever called any part of it in question, and he only because of ignorantly confounding the first and second expeditions.

The testimony thus taken was published in the next issue of The Army and Navy Gazette, as also in the Washington papers of April 4, and copied over the country. The examination before Judge Holt was on the 24th of March, and his report to the secretary of war based upon them was dated the 25th.

### CHAPTER XXVIII.

#### INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF WAR STANTON AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

When we reached Washington a day was fixed for an interview with Secretary Stanton. Ohio State Agent Wetmore and Maj. Gen. Hitchcock accompanied us. Gens. Sigel and Stahl, with many other distinguished persons, were in the ante-room waiting, but as we were there by appointment, they continued to wait, while we were at once admitted. Stanton had long resided in my country town of Steubenville, and I had seen him, and knew him well by reputation, though I could then claim no personal acquaintance. We were seated, after he had shaken each of us warmly by the hand and uttered words of greeting and compliment. We talked for a considerable time, not so much on the subject of our expedition—for I took it for granted that, lawyer like, he had looked over the evidence in the case and made up his mind about it—as upon general topics, such as our impressions of the south and the Union men in it, and of our hope and feeling about the war. I was especially struck by his asking us how we had liked Gen. Mitchell as a commander; and when we spoke of him with unstinted enthusiasm he seemed greatly pleased, and said: "That's the way all his men talk about him." He told us that he had been aware of our expedition at the time, but had no accurate information of the fate of the party. His impression was that all had perished at first. On the escape of the child in October he had made official inquiries of the Confederate government about us, but had been answered that they had no information of the hanging of any of the party.

He had then threatened retaliation in case any more were put to death, and had endeavored to effect our exchange, but was very glad indeed that these efforts had succeeded and surprised us by saying, "You will find yourselves great heroes when you get home;" then added many kind words about the high appreciation of our services by the government, which, coming from the secretary of war of a great nation to private soldiers, was most flattering. Stanton seemed especially pleased with Parrott. He was the youngest of our number and of very quiet and simple manners. Stanton gave him the offer of a complete education if he would accept it—I understood him to mean at West Point. Parrott answered that while the war lasted he did not wish to go to school, but would rather go back and fight the rebels who had used him so badly. At this Stanton smiled, as if he greatly approved his spirit, and said to him, "If you want a friend at any time be sure to apply to me." Then going into another room he brought out a medal and handed it to Parrott, saying, "Congress has by a recent law ordered medals to be prepared on this model, and your party shall have the first; they will be the first that have been given to private soldiers in this war."

Later all the survivors of the party received similar medals. Then he gave us a present of \$100 each from the secret service fund, and ordered all the money and the value of arms and property taken from us by the rebels to be refunded. Finally he asked us about our wishes and intentions for the future. Finding that we were all resolved to return to active service he offered us commissions as first lieutenants in the regular army. We expressed a preference for the volunteer service, saying that we were soldiers only for the war, and would wish to resume our normal pursuits when peace returned. He promised to request Governor Todd, of Ohio, to give us equivalent commissions in our own regiments. Then with a hearty goodbye we left him.

We had been very well upon the president the same day, and Gen. Hitchcock accompanied us on the pleasant mission. My companions had done a little jesting about being able now to show how low much I was in station in trying to impose upon them the full plan of a stranger we had met at the Smithsonian Institution, and as they said, such as him, for the great and good Abraham Lincoln, which I enjoyed as much as they did. A still more crowning honor in the war office was awaiting some of us, but as we came by appointment we had the privilege of private conference with the president. We did not go into the office, but over the threshold.

The office was very plainly furnished. There was a long table and some chairs, but scarcely anything else. Lincoln met us at the door, greeted us warmly, and told us how much he had been interested in hearing of our adventures and how

glad he was that we had at last escaped from the hands of the enemy. We answered as well as we could. I remember telling him that we were very glad to see him, though we had been hearing a great many things not complimentary about him for the past year. He smiled, saying: "Indeed, there are a good many people up here that say about as bad things of me." I also mentioned the reason that the other members of the party would not believe that he was the man we met at the Smithsonian, which caused him to laugh heartily and ask if we really imagined he went everywhere with a great guard parading after him, and if the people of the south believed all the stories printed in their papers? While talking he did not keep one position, but shifted from place to place, going from one



INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN. "A LITTLE LUCK WITH THE BATTLES NOW."

to another of us, as he addressed each one with great courtesy. I specially remember part of one remark and his position while making it. Something had been said about political matters, and our joy that the Union party was now gaining in the country after the great defeats of the fall before. "Yes," Lincoln said, as he stood in a stooping position by the fireplace with his elbow resting on the end of the mantelpiece, "if we could only have a little luck with the battles now, all would soon be right and the war be over." The quaint phrase, "a little luck with the battles," made an indelible impression on my memory, for we had been having very ill luck in that direction for some time. We did not wish to be siresome, and ourselves made the first motion to leave; the president took the hand of each in both his own, saying again how thankful he was that we had been spared, and that he hoped we would find all our relatives living and well when we reached home. We left him, exceedingly proud of the honor the greatest man in the nation (or the world) had conferred upon us. We had now nothing further to detain us in Washington, and were most anxious to be in Ohio again. A furlough for sixty days was given to us and an order for government transportation to our homes.

[THE END.]

The Influence of Symbols.  
An American, writing home recently from England, says: "I happened to be present at the funeral of a soldier, who, for bravery in the Zulu war, had received the Victoria cross. The badge was fastened to his breast as he lay in the coffin. His mother, bidding him farewell, touched the precious bronze token and said: 'It lessens my grief at losing him that he should take that into his grave!'" "It was the symbol to her, not only of his heroic life, but of the gratitude of his country. I wondered, as I heard her, if we Americans make as much use as we might of the influence of symbols in training our uneducated classes."

A singular instance of the effect of this kind of symbolism was once shown in the famous reformatory school at Lusk. One of the teachers had induced about twenty of the boys to give up profane and indecent language, and to do extra work, for which they were paid. But they were in different and half hearted in the effort.

"Form them into a society and give them a badge," suggested the superintendent. The hint was carried out. In a month the boys were eager and enthusiastic in their work, and as proud of their prison society as were the old soldiers of Napoleon of the Legion of Honor.

The man who is successful in leading human nature to its highest endeavor must work upon the innocent weaknesses as well as upon the stern love of duty. Imaginative men and women like to symbolize their work or sacrifice for the world in some uniform or badge.—Youth's Companion.

### Down on Mumbler.

"There is one bore that I wish you newspaper paragraphists would pitch into," says Mr. M. B. Hunsen. "You have pretty nearly succeeded with your flimsy and flings in putting a stop to the fellow who used to carry his cane and his umbrella under his arm or over his shoulder and prod people with it. Now, I should like to see you take hold of the fellow with the low, mumblering voice, who talks to people in the cars. I have some acquaintances whom I shrink from meeting on the cars simply because I cannot hear more than half they say, and then I have to strain my ears so that it makes my head ache. I don't like to keep asking them over and over again what they have said, so I frequently pretend to hear them when I don't, and I sometimes make distressing blunders in my answers. Only last week one of these acquaintances told me that his brother's boy had died the night before. I only caught the words 'my brother,' 'boy' and 'last night,' and, concluding that a boy had been born to his brother, I said pleasantly: 'Is that so? Well, we must make him set up the cigars on that.' Now, fancy how I felt when I learned the next day that the boy was dead. I wish you would go for these mumblering, who mumble in the cars or in other noisy places."—Chicago Times.

### Fruits of Colombia.

The fruits and vegetables in Colombia are delicious and grow without culture or care. The plantain is in universal use and is always served as a vegetable. It is fried and boiled when the skin is yellow, when it is known as "green" plantain, and when it is black and the fruit is considered thoroughly ripe. The banana is never fried in the tropics, but is always served as a fruit. There are many varieties of banana. One of the most delicious species in flavor and fragrance is the little fig or guinea banana, which is scarcely a finger in length. The red banana is not a different species, but a variety produced by growing at Baracoa, Spain. All the bananas in Colombia are yellow. The caruba, or passion flower fruit, the custard apple, called by an enthusiastic traveler "the spiritualized strawberry," and the guava are all delicious fruits which never reach our northern markets in perfection.—Amy C. Shanks in Good Housekeeping.

# OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVER, Editor.  
Address all communications and solutions to the Editor of the Massillon Independent, 215 North St., Chicago, Ill.

## TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

Feb. 12, 1888.

Mr. Walsh.—Paper received and highly appreciated.

Mr. Laviers.—Come again, your play is of an excellent character.

Correct solutions of problem No. 3 received from O. H. Richmond, Walter S. Ely, Mr. Laviers, Benjamin Schreyer and Mr. Burns.

A. J. Dunlap and M. F. Clouser.—Can you arrange it so that we will receive your papers before or on Saturday of each week.

O. H. Richmond.—It was published merely to illustrate how the best of them will sometimes overlook an easy road to victory.

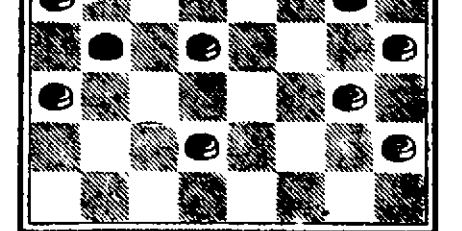
M. F. Clouser.—The games you say were unmentioned, were credited to the Courier, owing to our being under the impression the Courier printed them first.

R. A. Gurley, O. A. Robinson, Mr. Umsted, J. P. Ketchum, James Cosgrove, I. J. Brown, F. H. Hedeman and E. A. Dargis.—Let us hear from you.

### \*POSITION NO. 6.

FOR THIS PAPER BY J. P. KEND.

Black—3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17.



White—13, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28.

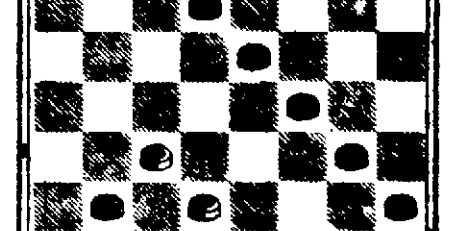
Black to move and win.

A very interesting and perplexing problem.—[Ed.]

### \*POSITION NO. 7.

Dedicated to Percy Bradt, "the boy wonder," of the State of Wisconsin, by J. T. Denver.

Black—3, 7, 11, 16, 17, 20.



White—14, 18, 24, 27, 30, 32.

White to move and win.

\*For the two best solutions of above problems we will forward two Mr. Martin McCarrick's very instructive books for all grades of players.

### GAME NO. 10.—LAIRD AND LADY.

The following two games were played on the 6th. They were played in the great international match between Mr. R. J. Lewis and Mr. C. Barker. Forty-seventh game.

#### MARTIN'S MOVE.

11-15	10-11	5-22	2-6	19-28
23-19	21-4	27-18	31-27	18-15
3-11	17-8	8-11	4-9	31-18
22-17	29-25	26-22	19-15	22-15
9-13	1-6	11-16	10-19	13-17
17-14	24-20	30-11	18-14	25-21
10-17	18-22	7-23	12-16	17-22
21-14	25-18	28-24	22-18	21-17
6-10	6-10	8-11	8-12	22-26
20-21	14-9	24-19	30-25	17-13

(a) 6-9 was the move here; after 4-8 Barker forced the draw in fine style.—Mercury.

#### GAME NO. 11.—GLASGOW.

Second game in the great international match.

#### BARKER'S MOVE.

11-15	7-15	9-11	5-9	12-15
23-19	20-11	22-17	26-23	17-10
8-11	3-7	16-19	19-16	6-13
22-17	11-8	24-27	24-27	31-10
11-16	11-7	7-11	15-19	Drawn.
14-20	17-13	20-25	24-15	
16-23	11-16	11-15	10-26	
27-11	25-22	27-34	31-22	

(a) This is generally considered weak.

#### GAME NO. 12.—SINGLE CORNER.

Played at the Chicago headquarters between Mr. Inman and a friend.

#### FRIEND'S MOVE.

11-15	16-7	11-16	11-15	16-19
23-19	24-19	24-19	23-18	21-15
15-22	6-10	8-11	15-24	24-28
23-18	19-16	22-17	18-9	0-12
10-14	8-11	9-13	18-9	3-19
20-25	28-34	18-9	30-26	27-24
12-16	4-8	5-14	6-14	Inman
23-22	15-12	22-22	30-26	Drawn.

(a) 24-20 instead of 20-25 can be recommended.

(b) 17-22, 10-15, 19-10, 16-19, B. wins. But in case 20-25, 10-15, 19-10, 16-19, B. wins.

(c) 18-22 is the move.

(d) A stunner.

#### GAME NO. 13.—UNCLASSIFIED.

Played at Boston, between Messrs. Charles Roberts formerly of Chicago, and Edwin A. Durgin.

#### ROBERTS' MOVE.

11-15	6-15	8-11	10-11	22-27
23-17	30-23	28-24	20-15	22-18
9-14	7-10	3-7	17-22	27-24
21-21	29-18	24-20	15-10	18-15
8-11	10-14	7-10	22-26	25-20
20-19	25-22	27-23	10-3	15-11
11-16	15-18	11-15	26-31	20-24
17-18	12-15	32-28	3-7	119-18
22-22	5-9	15-21	18-27	12-19
20-19	13-6	28-19	7-10	11-16
14-17	1-26	2-7	27-18	10-23
21-14	31-22	22-18	10-17	16-19
10-26	4-8	14-17	16-23	White
19-10	21-19	18-15	17-22	Wins.

\*14-17 what result? Credit will be given to the first player showing a draw or win.

### CHECKER NOTES.

We have received over one hundred letters regarding positions Nos. 4 and 5, and as yet only one correct solution.

Mr. Cunningham (superintendent of the Danville Starch Co.) was recently a guest of the Chicago Checker Club. The exact score can not be obtained, but it is fair to conjecture that he held his own.

Mr. Irwin accepted the invitation of the Albany players "to call again" last week, and the result is the following score:

Irwin.....2	Knight.....0	Drawn 0.
Irwin.....3	Sampson.....2	Drawn 1.
Irwin.....2	Robinson.....11	Drawn 3.

The following kindly notice we take from the New York World: "Last week we received a paper with a portion of its space devoted to checkers, in charge of our occasional contributor, J. T. Denver, who is quite able to make an interesting department."

Messrs. Wright and Bowe have had several sittings at the club the past week, in which the wins have resulted in favor of Mr. Wright, but financially by odds in stakes given and taken, the result is in favor of Mr. Bowe.

First sitting—Wright...11 Bowe...7 Drawn...2  
Second sitting—Wright...3 Bowe...0 Drawn...1  
Third sitting—Wright...4 Bowe...3 Drawn...3

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## A RUMOR OF WHAT RUSSIA WILL SHORTLY DEMAND.

She Will Claim Ferdinand's Election as Prince of Bulgaria Be Illegal—If War Is Declared It Will Be the Severest Since Napoleon's Wars—Foreign News Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia will shortly request the signers of the Berlin treaty to notify the powers that the election of Prince Ferdinand as prince of Bulgaria was illegal. The treaty of Berlin made provision for the election of but one prince. That one was Alexander, and he abdicated.

The treaty provides that before the election of the prince "an assembly of the notables of Bulgaria shall prepare, before the election of the prince, the plan of government of the principality." The prince should be chosen by "the population" and "confirmed by the sublime Porte with the assent of the powers." It is assumed that there has been no formal assent of the powers to the choice of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, nor was there any assembly of notables to fix the plan of government. It was this in which the czar wished to have a hand.

The demand made by Russia involves the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops until a government is established to the czar's satisfaction; that is, until Bulgaria and its little army is under his control. Should this demand be granted, which is not at all probable, even in a modified form, or should Russia be able to compel it with the army she is assembling to back her demand, most momentous results would follow in a few years. With the Balkan passes and the Bulgarian fortresses on the Danube in her possession, not only would she go to Constantinople on dress parade, but Austria-Hungary would cease to be a kingdom. The eastern Slavic portion of the kingdom would fall under Russian sway almost without any effort at acquisition. The Czechs of Bohemia, the Hungarians and Poles would all facilitate disintegration.

Russia once firmly fixed in Bulgaria, in a few years she would become the supreme arbiter of Europe. The share of German states, which would fall to Germany by Austria's dissolution, would be no equivalent for Russian domination.

The dispatches say a plan of campaign has been agreed upon by the allies, and that three armies will co-operate against Russia. The first, four corps under Prince William; the second, the Saxon contingent, and the Austrian troops now in Galicia and Bohemia under the king of Saxony, and the third, the bulk of the Austrian and Hungarian troops under Archduke Albrecht.

Italy is concentrating her naval force at three centers, Messina, Tarrante and Madalena. The last named, on the coast of Sardinia, is being mounted with Krupp guns as a naval rendezvous in operations against the coast of France in the event she becomes a belligerent.

The German military experts now estimate the number of Russian troops on the Galician and Roumanian frontiers at 800,000.

If war is declared it will be the severest contest Europe has witnessed since Napoleon's wars. The czar is now the freemason of Europe, as Napoleon predicted.

The Russian military councils terminated on Wednesday last, and on Thursday the czar gave a parting reception to the generals commanding divisions on the frontier of Galicia and Roumania.

Gens. Gourko, Raditski, Drentelu and Roup, with the chiefs of artillery and engineers, continued the councils until today, when the czar gave them a final audience.

**\$1,000 REWARD**  
to any one who will contradict by proof our claim that  
**Acme Blacking**  
WILL NOT  
INJURE LEATHER.  
WOLF



## THE TWO JOHNS.

## A NEW MAN IN THE CONTROVERSY

Who Carries John McBride—The Semi-Monthly Pay Law and Its Proper Construction.

MR. EDITOR:—It was my intention to allow the article written by John McBride and published in THE INDEPENDENT, in reference to semi-monthly pays, to go for what it was worth in the balance of intelligent public opinion, notwithstanding the fact that he, with his usual imprudence, embraced the opportunity to attempt a stab at the members of the Knights of Labor. But the ends which that article is made to serve against the Knights of Labor, together with the foolish ideas that have sprung from the unreasonable construction placed upon the semi-monthly pay law in said article is, I hope, a reasonable excuse for the remarks herein addressed.

The profound interpretation of the law attempted by John was, at least, amusing. It would have been much better if John, in his own diction, had simply said "semi-monthly pays is good," and left it at that.

And now, with your permission, I will proceed to explore my friend McBride's letter. In the first place, he says he has no ax to grind. Now this was a very foolish statement to begin with, as the ordinary reader, I assume you, while perusing the letter could almost feel the battered edge of that same old ax rubbing his nose from where it protruded between the lines. Yes, I am sure it was the same old ax. Next he says that the law is general in its character. Well, now, who does not know that? It's general, of course,—where, as the law itself states, "their contracts with their employers are silent with reference to such time of payment."

This we shall see further on. He then goes on to show that the business men would prefer semi-monthly pays. This, no doubt, is true, but it does not help the law upon which the basis of claim rests. It has its influence where circumstances will permit or it in the course pursued by employer and employee, and that is all. Again, he says that the law does not prevent contracts, but simply limits them. This is not true. The law of course, does not prevent contracts, nor does it limit them, except to regulate the payment of employees who demand their pay semi-monthly, and who have no contract otherwise with their employers. In other words, "when their contracts with their employers are silent with reference to such time of payment," which are the words made use of in the law itself. We have here seen that this law does not limit except when the contract is silent. The law governing interest upon money places a limit upon the legal rate of interest, and contracts for greater rates are not recognized by law. This limit applies always. The limit in the monthly pay law applies only where the contract is silent. Where then is the comparison that John makes of these two different laws. There is no similarity. It is plain that they are the hair of two different dogs.

And now we come to the most important part of the letter. He says "The semi-monthly pay law is compulsory, in so far as two payments in each month is concerned. It allows the parties interested to agree as to the days upon which payments shall be made, and should they not agree, then the law fixes the time at not later than the 10th and 25th of each month." In making this statement John McBride should have kindly given the law to back it up. The law is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That where the majority of the employees who receive their pay at one office of any person, firm, company or corporation, which is engaged in mining, manufacturing or mechanical business, shall make demand in writing to be paid their wages twice in each month thereafter, and their contracts with their employers are silent with reference to such time of payment, then in such case said person, firm, company or corporation, shall pay such wages as shall be earned up to the sixteenth day of each month, not later than the twenty-fifth day of said month. And the wages earned up to the end of the month, not later than the tenth day of the following month, in lawful money, provided, that such payment be made by check, draft or order payable in lawful money, at sight, or on demand, on a bank located at a distance not greater than eight miles from the place where said labor is performed. And, provided further, that said employer may retain at each payment any amount said employee may order withheld from his wages for rent, powder, tools, tool-sharpening or oil and rent powder or oil due said employer.

Sec. 2. In case any person, firm, company or corporation, named in the first section of this act, neglects or refuses to pay such wages at the time prescribed, when demanded, and when the contract is silent as to the time of payment, said employee shall have the right to recover of said employer the amount due, with a penalty of ten per cent., together with interest upon the whole amount due, including penalty, until the same is paid.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of August, 1887.

You will note that I have marked the hinging points in the first and second sections of the law in italics, and it will readily be seen that where employees demand semi-monthly pays, the firm, company or corporation shall pay such wages as shall be earned up to the sixteenth day of each month, not later than the twenty-fifth day of said month. And the wages earned up to the end of the month, not later than the tenth day of the following month, unless there is a contract otherwise, or, in other words, if their contracts with their employers are silent, with reference to such time of payment. Again, in the second section, the law says: "and when the contract is silent as to the time of payment, said employee shall have the right to recover of said employer, the amount due, with a penalty of ten per cent., together with interest upon the whole amount due, including penalty until the same is paid."

Now is this not as much as to say that if the contract is not silent as to time of payment the employee could not recover the amount due with penalty? Why? "As plain as the nose on your face."

According to McBride's reasoning in the first section, we have the right to contract as to days on which payments shall be made, and if we do not agree, then the law sets the contract or agreement that payments shall be made on the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month, and then again the second section says that if there is a contract as to time of payment the employee cannot recover his wages with penalty, because it says it can only be done where the contract is silent. This would make the first and second sections conflict. See the point? This is proof evident that the law, as I said before, provides for the payment of wages semi-monthly where there is no contract otherwise, or, in other words, where the contract is silent.

Concerning the "truck system" as formerly practiced in the Hocking valley, no fair-minded man will place any comparison between it and the manner in which wages are paid in this city.

I wish it understood that I am not talking against semi-monthly payments or daily payments for that matter, nor am I trying to defend Russell & Co., for they do not need it, and probably if I were to offer my services in that line I would be respectfully informed they were not needed. What I here say I say because I feel that I am right. I do not approve of a man appealing to the prejudice of working men merely for the sake of buncombe, by the misconstruction of a law that he had ample opportunity to understand better than would at present appear.

Considerable noise has been made about the announcement in THE INDEPENDENT that the Knights of Labor are an organization disclaimed any connection with the effort to secure semi-monthly pays at Russell & Co. I do not know who was the authority for the assertion, but it was nevertheless the truth. It was probably not necessary to say so, but as some who are not kindly disposed to the order, have endeavored to saddle the whole thing and in a distorted way upon the Knights of Labor, it will, we apprehend, do no harm. The move looking to semi-monthly pays was an affair of the employees of Russell & Co., without regard to any organization whatever. The request was made, the firm expressed their reasons why they would not do so at present. There being no contract as to time of payments, Russell & Co. would be liable to the penalty with whoever desired to embrace it. It then rested with the men whether they would demand it by force or sign an agreement to accept their pay monthly, placing the firm back in the same position as before any request was presented. The men chose the latter and, I think, the wiser course. If another direction had been taken and trouble ensued, the business men, for whom my friend John is so much concerned, would have been the first to have felt the effect of it, and the Knights of Labor would have been the first to be denounced as being at the bottom of the trouble. I doubt not that the verdict of the business men will be that things are best as they are. Just such things as these open a breach between employers and employees, that result in prolonged strikes that we read of every day in various parts of the country. To be victors in questions of this kind for a few days is a poor recompense for results that surely follow. The more friendly the feelings between employer and employee and the more both recognize their interests are identical the better it is for all concerned. It is not the mission of the Knights of Labor to create trouble and periodical jangles between employer and employee. Its aims are to promote the interests of labor, it is true, but not by harassing the interests of employers, as it would seem my learned friend John would understand it. The truth of this is established by the platform laid down in the preamble to the constitution. It would indeed have been a pretty figure the Knights of Labor would have cut if it had assumed to dictate in this matter. Any abuse that the order may receive from men, who, it would appear, are never satisfied unless things are upside down, is but commendatory of the good sense of the members who do not allow the ax to be ground on their stones.

I know that there are some things here said that will not please the most radical, but I also know I don't care who it pleases or displeases. They are the cold truths.

Let semi-monthly pays be as good as they may, we must not go behind the facts in the case. There was nothing wrong in signing the request for semi-monthly pays, and there was nothing wrong in signing the agreement for monthly pays if the men felt so inclined. If a man would like semi-monthly pays it does not necessarily follow that he must strike for it. In conclusion let me say that these few remarks are made in a spirit of the utmost kindness to my friend John. There is nothing right in a man trying to impress men with a belief that the law gives them something which it in itself contradicts point blank. Let us be manly and look at the facts as they are. Look at the law as it is and admit what it allows and does not allow, and let the responsibility rest where it should. It is cowardly to go behind the facts; rather be manly and admit truths as truths.

Respectfully,  
JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

A Possible Means of Securing Sewerage.

If this city should conclude to establish a complete sewer system, there is good authority for saying that a construction company stands ready to do the work under contract and manage the plant, as the water works are now controlled. Persons desiring to connect with the names would pay a rental for the privilege, that rental to be in accordance with a scale fixed by the council and the company. There are objections to this proposition, but it is worthy of serious consideration.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for acute and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Now everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for acute and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Now everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for acute and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Now everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for acute and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

## JOHN M'BRIDE

REPLIES TO MR. HEGGEM.

He Shows "Light Revealed by Truth and Experience."

MR. EDITOR:—The convention of miners and operators, at Pittsburgh, together with a severe illness, prevented my replying sooner to those who have constituted themselves critics upon my work. I shall do so now. An eminent physician once said of a fellow practitioner that he was affected with a disease known as "a diarrhea of words and a constipation of ideas." This evidently was what troubled Mr. Chas. O. Heggem when he wrote the letter which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst. I have carefully read and re-read that letter, and as yet have been unable to ascertain wherein he "hits the point," or even scores one against semi-monthly pay days or in defense of monthly payments. Let me quote from Mr. Heggem's letter. "To the steady, thrifty and successful workman it makes no difference whether he is paid monthly, weekly, or semi-monthly. He manages his affairs intelligently, and is rarely found in debt. As a rule he is never heard from, the nose and clatter generally emanates either from some political demagogue who has his (the workingman's) interests nearer at heart than his own, or else from the shiftless, worthless and consequently discontented workman, to whom it would not make a particle of difference whether he was paid monthly, weekly or even daily, he would not have anything then. He does not have anything now." Mr. Editor, your headlines over Mr. Heggem's letter read, "A Nut for John McBride to Crack." Let me say to you that the only thing resembling a "nut" in connection with the entire letter is the cranium of the writer, and to my mind it would appear, after giving vent to the above, that it should be cracked so as to let the light, revealed by truth and experience, shine in upon his mental faculties. The shiftless, worthless workman, as a rule, is never discontented. With him it is "come day, go day and God send Sunday." If he cannot have sirloin steak to live upon, he will feast right royally upon meat taken from nearer the horns.

It is the steady and thrifty workman who are the discontented ones. They have an honest ambition to better their social, mental and financial condition in life, and because of this they seek to establish improved methods for old worn out systems, and to right existing wrongs by the application of proper remedies. It is to the discontented workmen we must credit the work of reformation in the workingman's condition, that changed his status from that of a serf and miserable menial in the twelfth century, to that of a free and independent citizen in the nineteenth century. In the United States there are over two million organized laboring men, and there is not a labor organization but what has incorporated in its platform of principles, a plank demanding shorter intervals between pay days. It was because of the intelligent agitation (Mr. Heggem calls it "clatter and noise," kept up by organized labor that laws were enacted to protect laborers and their earnings. Can it be that Mr. Heggem classes men who agitate for reforms as being shiftless and worthless? Mr. Heggem said "Evidently the interests of any business man in the city is uppermost in Mr. McBride's calculations." I would like to know what that has to do with semi-monthly pays? If he had substituted the word "every" for "any," I would have answered "yes." I have learned in the bitter school of experience that the interests of businessmen and that of laboringmen are closely identified with each other, and that business prosperity means steadier employment and more comfort and happiness to those who toil for a living; hence, I would be foolish indeed if I did not make "calculations" and labor for an amelioration of our common interests. I court criticism at all times upon my work, but Mr. Heggem would do well to understand that abuse is not argument. If he intends writing letters for the edification of his readers, he would do well to study something else than old worn-out political campaign literature.

Yours very respectfully,  
JOHN M'BRIDE.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50 cents.

The New Prize Story.

Is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weakness peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fevered, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Ackers' Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by H. McCall & Co.

Aliance is not yet certain of having a fuel gas plant, but the project is being considered. The expectation is to manufacture a gas that can be sold for thirty-five cents a thousand feet, which is equal in results to coal at one dollar and a half a ton.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as emphysema, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady, by removing its cause and healing the lungs.

Wonder if a balloon would be more effective if it were made of fly paper?

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,  
T. A. SLOCUM, M.D.,  
181 Pearl st., New York. 23-6m

Var-sar has received a gift of one thousand dollars toward fitting up the swimming bath in the new gymnasium.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Bassal D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist says editorially, in the November (1887) number of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too high."

A bill now before the New York legislature provides that in all insane asylums patients shall be treated only by physicians of their own sex.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The women of Kansas have established an industrial school for girls.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh a hundred pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitter. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly.

Canton was the scene of a recent three round prize fight.

"Of many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness to the flesh," but the best and only cure for a cold is a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Bowling Green Daily News is dead. It fought bravely in the booming town of natural gas and L. C. Cole, but it had to give up the ghost.

"Years have not seen and time shall not see," the people sit down quietly to suffer pain, when enterprise can afford such a panacea as Salvation Oil.

The Wooster Republican perpetrates the following: "Dock True, a former compositor at this office, now of Massillon, was in the city Sunday. 'Dock' says he owns one of the finest horses in the State and its name is 'She.' It makes its rider haggard."

It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs, or croup. "Dr. Selter's Cough Syrup is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

It is the silent watches of the night that render alarm clocks necessary.

Ask your druggists for "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It will drive out bad blood, give you health and long life.

Deafness Can't Be Cured by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, lacerations, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips, hands, feet, cold sores, sore nipples, and all skin eruptions and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES  
Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from the face, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvellous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-cents.

An enterprising merchant cannot afford to keep his name out of the THE INDEPENDENT advertising columns.

## "The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important mission" to you. Therefore any periodical or book the world may see, he had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era, as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Personal or professional who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical monthly, semi-monthly or quarterly, year. Wm. C. Constant, 31 Bond Street, New York.

Found at Last  
Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by M. C. Candler & Hester, druggists, Massillon, O.

Colorado women are trying to secure the establishment of a State industrial school for girls.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug-store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Warren Harland is to edit a new illustrated magazine called the Home-Maker.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatoid cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful and reliable of the world. They warm the feet, give life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the new departure in foot wear. We will send you without cost, with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belt is for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without cost: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emission, impotency, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, \$10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for our new order direct.

NOTE:—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency, or money refunded, even after one year's trial.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,  
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

During 1886 three hundred new electric light companies were established.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which cures with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases. It effects a speedy cure, and is sold at the price of 50 cents in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this opportunity to call attention to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balm is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quins, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds of cures have been effected. It is the best remedy in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm, is sold in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drugstore. 30-cents.

On the 11th the Chinamen of New York celebrated the first day of their 5,777th year.

Pile! Pile! Pile!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

"Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Conabury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have formerly used Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 15c per box. 30-cents.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.  
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
In effect Jan. 3, 1888.

GOING SOUTH

Toledo, Massillon, etc.

GOING NORTH

Massillon, Toledo, etc.

GOING SOUTH

## Mt. Vernon &amp; Pan Handle Route

## The C. &amp; C. RAILWAY

P. C. & St. L. and C. St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the new and elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:10 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.  
Central or 90th Meridian Time.  
In effect May 23, 1887.

STATIONS.

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH

GOING SOUTH

GOING NORTH



## Massillon Independent.

(WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.)

(DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

No. 20 1/2 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON OHIO.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00

Three Months.....1.50

Three Months.....1.50

WEEKLY.

One Year.....\$1.50

Three Months......50

Three Months......50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. A verting rates will be furnished upon request.

The Daily Independent wishes to be at once made more and convenient to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. It is true there will be no profit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

MASSILLON.

To manufacture, Massillon offers the shipping facilities offered by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transportation of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

Kil S. B. No. 126.

A republic club is needed.

Tuesday evening February 28.

Who are the people who "request" the passage of S. B. No. 126?

Sign the petition protesting against the passage of S. B. No. 126

The war against cigarettes will be the next thing to be carried into politics.

Now is the time to stand by John Sherman. Let the strange gods alone.

How many druggists use the red labels required by law in selling poisons

Councilman Jarvis has been to Hartford, and there studied its sewer system. This promises well.

Let the proposed club avoid the rocks that wrecked its predecessor. Massillon needs a permanent, and an energetic club.

The board of public works is allowed only \$71,000 by the general appropriation bill. Not much, but better than nothing.

Phil Sheridan was not born in Ireland, but in Albany, March, 1831. He shall not be read out of the presidential race in this way.

The New York Sun generously says: "For such a moral position as Blaine now occupies the most ambitious man might well be content to sacrifice the presidency."

The main readers now allege that Mr. Blaine's real ambition is to be Secretary of State in Sherman's cabinet and execute the policy he had planned in Garfield's time.

"Why should Blaineophobia make an unmitigated idiot of a man," inquires the New York Tribune. It does not. It is per se, a senile sort of thing. The idiosyncrasy is a part of the disease, not a result.

In every place where tried the woman's exchange has proved a success. It gives those who have need of money and possess accomplishments as cooks, artists or needlewomen, opportunities to dispose of the results of their labor in a legitimate manner, and with out a feeling of obligation to any one.

The suggestion of a "Jackson Township Farmers' Club" that the Agricultural Society directors appoint a committee representing the three factions to report back the probable cost of all kinds of the present grounds or removing to new, is a good one. Will the board accept it?

The Democratic journals now so fulsome in their lauding Mr. Child, whose letter to the presidency, which they accept as sincere, which in another breath they accuse Mr. Blaine of insincerity, would be as quick to make the same accusation against Mr. Child if he had the ghost of a chance for the nomination.

Some of the papers have severely criticised the bill, but if the grounds are to be enlarged, it is quite natural to suppose that the county will have to pay for the land, and we are not altogether certain that this bill is not about right. Nearly all the papers have favored the proposition to enlarge the grounds, and it does not look well to kick about paying the expense incurred in doing so. Talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy land.

This is what the Alliance Standard says of Senate bill No. 126. The Standard mistakes the nature of the criticism. There is deception, if not dishonesty in its every line. A cursory reading gives people the idea that the fair grounds can be enlarged at an expense of \$16,000, and that there the matter will end. As a matter of fact, the cost of the enlargement of the grounds would be the least part of the expense. The change would necessitate the opening of a new county road and the construction of several bridges, so that the total amount would not fall short of \$50,000. The bill under discussion does not even hint at the contingent liabilities. The dishonesty of the scheme is apparent, since there is in existence a law under which the same sum can be spent for exactly the same purpose. But as this statute provides that the citizens may vote upon the proposition and that in case any changes in established roads must be made after the enlargement, at the expense of the county, the purchase can not be made. An honest arrangement like this, by which the true feeling of the county can be ascertained, does not suit the purpose of those who request the passage of S. B. No. 126. If The Standard will carefully review the matter, it will surely revoke its opinion.

A Columbus correspondent sends along this cheerful statement: "The canal have done remarkably well during the past year, and if the abandonment talk could be given a rest everything would be in a flourishing condition again. Twelve new boats have been built on the Miami and Erie canal during the past year, and twenty-four are on the docks to be built this year. Several new boats are also to be constructed on the Hocking canal and the Columbus feeder of the Ohio canal." Of course the canal have done well, and they cannot help but do well if they are only given a chance. No wonder the canal did not flourish when everybody was discussing their probable abandonment, and the rail roads, like vultures, stood ready to gobble up their beds. By the way, has anybody heard of Congress doing anything about that Ohio ship canal resolution, transmitted by the Columbus Solons?

THE INDEPENDENT feels a pardonable pride in its corps of correspondents, who, without exception, succeed in furnishing news that is news, not alone to the communities from which they write. A careful reading of their letters will always give an accurate knowledge of the condition of the industrial interests of the valley. The discussions now going on, upon several locally and generally important subjects, must have a beneficial effect upon the people of the county. Frank discussion can hurt no cause, and THE INDEPENDENT gives public encouragement to those who have opinions to express. The letters which have recently appeared have all been from representative men in their several callings, and while there is no objection to the use of a nom de plume, when preferred, and when the real name of the author is also furnished, it would certainly add weight to the communications were they signed.

The Hancock county (Ga.) farmers' club responded to the New York Tribune's circular, avowing its enthusiasm for Grover Cleveland and free trade. The Tribune makes no comments, but remarks that there are other Hancock counties than in Georgia. The one in Ohio it takes and compares with the one in Georgia. It appears from the Tribune's statistics that the Georgia Hancock county is way behind the Ohio county in every instance but one, and that is in the matter of asses. The Georgia Hancock county's land is worth only \$1,343,319, while the Ohio Hancock county's land is worth \$1,177,292, but when it comes to asses, the Georgia county has exactly 1,501, while the Ohio county has only 182.

## FAIR GROUND FIGURES.

## FACTS PRESENTED FROM JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

A Good Suggestion That an Estimate be Secured of the Cost of Removal and of Extension.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with great interest your editorials as well as communications in our different county papers from the tax payers relative to our fair grounds. It has certainly developed one important feature, and that is it was wise and proper that the extension was not rushed through without full consideration, and I trust nothing further will be done until at least it has been more fully discussed. I find as to our fair grounds there are three classes:

First, Those who are objecting to any extension or removal claiming our grounds amply large, and especially as it would increase the indebtedness of our county.

Second, Those who advocate the purchase of the Cook and other land east and adjoining the present grounds.

Third, Those who advocate the removal to the Bonfield farm or other location where the grounds could be enlarged.

The writer will take the business view assuming he owned the present grounds and an enlargement was necessary.

First, What are the present grounds worth and what will it cost in addition to purchase additional land and make the required improvements and changes?

ESTIMATED.	
Present old grounds.....	\$32,000
Additional land and damages.....	15,000
New bridges, stone work, filling, changing roads and closing grounds.....	20,000
Fencing new and repairing fences on old grounds.....	2,000
New track.....	1,500
Removal of cow and horse barns that are east of old grounds to new grounds additional new and repairing old.....	2,000
Removing some of old buildings and repairing balance.....	2,000
Total cost of old grounds with additional land and improvements.....	74,500
Or \$42,500 to be provided for.	

Portions of the above estimates will be found to be low. There would be no use of buying additional land unless you make provisions to separate the crowd, and that can only be done by scattering the buildings and removing the track, and to do that you would have to build new or remove some of the old.

Now we have what is the total cost of old grounds with improvements.

Will now estimate the cost of new grounds:

30 Acres of land.....	\$15,200
Fencing, say 50 acres.....	3,000
Track.....	1,000
Dining hall.....	2,500
Artificial lake.....	2,500
Agricultural hall.....	2,500
Five Art hall.....	5,000
Machinery hall.....	1,000
Barns for horses.....	3,000
Barns for cows.....	2,000
Barns for sheep.....	1,000
Barns for pigs.....	500
Water supply.....	1,000
Total cost.....	\$58,200

## ON HAND.

Old grounds.....	\$32,000
Old material that could be removed or sold.....	3,000
Total.....	\$35,000

Total cost of new grounds.....	\$58,200
Value of old grounds.....	\$35,000
Amount short.....	\$23,200

While there may not be the number of buildings required, yet will have as many as the present old grounds, and they will all be new, larger, more attractive and twenty acres more land. Again, let us take estimate of Saturday's Repository: if \$54,100, which is high, and some items, as the switch, \$5,000, I understand, will be built by the company, if right of way is procured. But even with that estimate, you have \$54,000 against \$74,500, and you have new fencing, larger and more attractive buildings, with twenty acres more land, all of which can always be available.

The city of Canton is rapidly increasing in population and is likely to be built up west as any other part of the city, and no doubt more so, and if I was a citizen of Canton, I would object to having sixty acres within the city limits, fenced from the public five weeks in the year, and it certainly would add to the tax duplicate.

From the facts presented, I would favor removal, and in doing so would procure the best grounds that could be obtained, and that would be in keeping with the standing and resources of the county, well located, of sufficient size, and such as would be available in every sense, so that we may never be required to move again. All of which I would insist should, and can be, done without any expense to the taxpayers, as in no case would I favor any increase of our county indebtedness. It is not necessary that all improvements should be made in one year, or to fence more than fifty acres. Now, I should erect such buildings as were most needed, build them well and pay for them as I built. I would not ask the county for one dollar as it now owes nearly ninety thousand dollars, on which the taxpayers are paying interest; should they make the improvements on the old grounds, which would cost, with land and all, forty thousand dollars the interest on that amount at six per cent, would be two thousand four hundred dollars a year, for four days' fair, or six hundred dollars a day rent. It is not like when the public have the benefit or use of the investment every day, for they use it not to exceed four days for fair purposes.

In conclusion, it is evident that the extension cannot be made without a great expense to the county. As to the removal, you will have twenty thousand dollars, after purchasing land, to make improvements with. While it may not be sufficient to make all improvements, yet what we have will be new, better and on more land. If I was a member of the board, in order that I might have an accurate estimate, and that those who have to pay for same may have the facts, I would appoint a competent and reliable committee, outside of the board, representing the three different factions, and have them make and submit a detailed estimate of the cost of the extension and of the new grounds.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP FARMER.

## A LOOKER-ON

## ON SEMI-MONTHLY PAYS.

The Credit System Must be Defended—Who Should Give and Take Credit—The Results of a Cash System—Who Would be the Loser by Its Adoption.

MR. EDITOR:—The discussion going on in your daily paper concerning pay days, is a very interesting one and one that is worthy the time and thought of all who are at all interested in the subject—and who is not? But the views advanced are rather too superficial and do not go sufficiently into the more important features of the subject. The points discussed are important and fairly presented. But there are results growing out of the subject that are well to bear in mind and carry along while the discussion proceeds. Then first, the credit system must be defended, if it can be. Secondly, who are the parties that should participate in giving credit and taking the risk attending such credit? Third, what would be the result if all agree to do nothing except for "spot cash," or say cash every two weeks. Fourth, who in the long run would be losers if such a condition of things could be brought about. Now what can be said in favor of the credit system. Had it not been for the credit system, the manufacturers now running successfully in our city, would not be in existence today. The principal stock (capital) in trade held by the projectors of each of them was largely made up of integrity, skill, pluck and credit. The fear of plenty of hard work, early and late, was not in their eyes, and by patient waiting and working and the judicious use of the credit system, have been able to bring them up to whatever measure of success they now enjoy, which I suppose is quite creditable to the projectors.

To the second question, all will agree that those who undertake the enterprise must and do risk everything they possess. Then who comes next to them in the scale? I would say the employees in the different factories. Were it not for such works they could not and would not be able to command their present liberal wages. The reason for it will come later. It is also fair that the money lenders should take some risk, and they do, as a experience shows; but having an abundance of the "filthy lucre" they cannot be compelled to part with it except on their terms—not being like the first two parties named, whose bread and butter depends upon the running of the works.

To question three: If all demand cash every two weeks, what would be the result? No doubt Messrs. Russell & Co. will not object to receiving pay for the work done in their shops every two weeks. But now, suppose they demand it from the parties who purchase their goods, and say they will "take it" if they do not get it. How many of their machines do you suppose they would be able to market this year? Echo a swer, not many. If but few are sold, who is it that will soon be made to suffer? The stockholders might sell out and have enough left to take care of themselves if they exercise the same efforts that were required to accumulate their abundance, and what is true in Massillon will hold good through the entire country; no exceptions to this rule—I mean the closing of the establishments.

Now to item number four, who are to be the parties to be the greatest losers in this whole matter? I answer the workingman, for the following reason. Without good credit he can never hope to rise to be more than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. We have yet to learn of one concern that by combining their means have succeeded without credit, and the chances are now growing fewer and fewer, as pools, trusts, monopolies, and immense capitals are multiplying very rapidly. Do these very large institutions indicate advancement from employee to employer for the present or next generation? What has been the experience of the last few weeks and years in this country? Are we not rapidly approaching the conditions of the Old World? Will it not be wise for employees of this country to do all in their power to encourage the efforts of those who have, through industry and thrift, built up concerns only large enough to be successful, and that the workmen of the country strive for the mastery by going to work and faithfully prosecute it, being determined to do themselves just what others of their craft have done—succeed, and thereby do away to a large extent with these huge monopolies.

Then in conclusion, for this time, I would say to the employees: Be careful how you force the cash question, endangering the life of the goose that lays the golden egg. It is a very lame argument that a mechanic cannot save enough of his wages to last from one month's end to another. Are we to conclude that that is the fact today? If so, good-bye to the thought of any more of our mechanics becoming employers. And I would urge the employers to do all in their power to encourage the men who have any ambition to rise, as in my judgment it will be better for them and their children to see the American flag remain, that there is no position in this country too high for the lowest.

LOOKER-ON.

## OPPOSED TO THE MONNOT BILL.

## Important Resolutions Adopted by Perry Grange.

The following resolutions have been passed by Perry Grange, No. 694, of this city:

Resolved, That the sentiment of the Grange is opposed to the passage in the Ohio State senate of the Monnot bill, No. 8, in its present form. Carried by a majority vote.

Resolved, That we, the members of Perry Grange, are opposed to the passage of bill No. 127, relating to insurance companies. Carried by a unanimous vote.

Committees were appointed to confer with the senator and representatives from Stark county, accordingly.

Keep your mood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and tones the whole system.

## CALIFORNIA.

## A PICTURE OF REAL LIFE.

The Irish and Heavens Chinese—One Real Estate Agent—A Mountain Trip—Demeritis—Fashions and Figures.

Here is a contribution from one of THE INDEPENDENT field correspondents who knows a good thing when he sees it. He writes:

DEAR EDITOR:—Herewith I hand you a letter from one of the best fellows living, which may be of interest to you and those who have heard of the wonders of Southern California only through the newspaper correspondents, who have no personal interest in it, as I have in this which I will vouch for. The letter commences with a blot:

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 1.  
I had just finished the date when the wife, who sits beside me reading, made a grab, with the exclamation, "There, that's the first flea I have seen!" so she must answer for the blot. But never mind, as you can have it framed and hang it on the wall, labelled "A California Flea." It is 8:30 in the evening, and we have had no fire in the house since supper time. I am in my shirt sleeves, and feel as comfortable as though I was in Wisconsin spending a June evening. I think that during the first month we were here the wife was a little homesick; she would not own the corn, but I think that I detected signs of a tearful description at times; but I don't wonder at it, for soon after we came it commenced to rain, and it rained every few days, hard and very cold for this country; the streets of the city are being graded, and the mud was bad; but now all is changed, and I don't think you could drive her back East with a gun. Amelia, the girl we brought with us from Wisconsin, is so much in love with the country that I think she intends marrying a Chinaman. I want to hire a lot of Chinese to work in my brick yard, and the other night one of them who keeps a store and furnishes Chinese help came to the house to see me; he talks pigeon English well enough to make a talk with him quite interesting, and told us how much land he owned, how much he was worth, etc., all of which made a deep impression on Amelia, and seemed to strike her as being just the thing, so that her talk is now all about marrying the rich Chinaman. There are several of the same kind here, and a number of them have white wives and what makes it seem the more absurd is the fact that these wives are all Irish girls, as you know how terribly the Irish are against the Chinese as a general thing.

The two children have skinned the orange trees and the lemons as well; also the old crop of pampa grass, and are now devouring the rosebuds. Last Sunday night we called where they have a yard full of flowers, and they picked a bouquet that would be worth at least five dollars East. It is on a stand here now, and although picked four days since still fills the room with its delicious fragrance. It is composed of calla lilies and roses of various varieties.

I made a turn in real estate the other day by which I cleared enough to buy me a nice span of carriage horses and family carriage, so that now I have a team to drive to the brick yard and to drive the family out. Speaking of real estate agents, I wish you could see our Mrs. Colburn, a little bit of a woman whom the doors of Wisconsin a few years ago said would not live six months. She came here one year ago with five thousand dollars and is now quoted at forty-five thousand dollars, and stock in her still rising. Of course she is one of the lucky ones; and is on the go all the time, devoting her whole time to buying and selling. She asked me to go eighty miles out in the country to look at a ranch with her, so I took the train last Sunday evening the 22nd, and in the morning drove thirty-five miles right up into the mountains. It was one of the finest rides I have ever taken, as we needed not a coal nor a shawl the whole way, although we were so near the snow line at times that it seemed as though you could throw a stone to it. The willow trees were leaning out fast, the barley and other grains were six inches high, and the clover and grass the same, while the air was as soft and as clear as a June day in old Wisconsin. The view from the main mountain road at times was something wonderful, up and down the canyons, and such sights are worth the whole journey across the continent to see, but the trouble is that most people who come across for a trip, simply visit the towns where every thing is new, being something like the opening of a booming Dakota town, and because they do not find any comforts but the climate, they go back East and howl that California is no good. It seems difficult to believe, but we picked apples from the trees where they grew last season as sound and as hard as a winter apple in the East. There is but a little of this country between the snow capped Sierras and the surf of the Pacific, and it is settling rapidly with a well-to-do class of people who come here and are willing to endure the trials and hardships. In a few years it will all be settled, not by great ranchmen, but by wealthy people who will occupy fine homes and will be covered with small fruit farms. This whole slope will be a great garden.

Lands adjoining the city that one year ago looked worthless to me, covered as they were with cactus and sage brush, and without water, are now all under cultivation, with fine water and plenty of it, splendid horses, green grain, growing fruits and all sorts of things. All the country will be settled the same way, and where there are only a few changes taking place, there are some lots of wildcat skins and a brass band blowing. Apples, peaches, you have heard of the town called Demeritis that was laid out a year or so by giving a town lot away to whoever would take a town lot, away from a pocket that was sold for the establishment of a certain barn storm. A man came in with a forty-acre field and a town lot, with each box sold sold. The town lot, the poem runs, and by the way is a very touching little thing under six feet of water and a diver took you down to see your land. The town lot still lay fire though an undertaker located on the principal corner, to get up a small boom of his own. "But the boom the boomer longed for never came." But finally this undertaker, this population of one, tripped over a bright idea, and he bought up the town site, and divided it in burial lots, interring his patrons after the ocean voyage style, ran a special train from the nearest city in active competition with the cremation.

crase, "and the undertaker's boomie boomed at last." Can anything be more truly pathetic?

By the way, our goods are not here yet and as there are people here who shipped their goods in November and have not yet received them, we don't much look for them this season. Write to us often and buy a bottle of ink; a letter is so long on the way that pencils make fade.

Yours, E. W. Gull.  
P. S.—(by the wife) All our doors and windows are open all the day, though the nights are so cool that we use the same covers as at home. On the street you see white dresses and no wraps, and again, some with fur garments, velvet, plush and calico; some with white straw hats and the next with velvet bonnets, so that you are always "in the swim," and can dress as you please. I am trying to learn how to cook as I once learned when I had butter, eggs and milk. Not having much of them now, it is hard work, butter being fifty cents a pound, eggs fifty cents, and as for a drop of milk, I have not had the pleasure of falling into one since we left home.

## ANDREW ROY.

## A LETTER IN HIS DEFENSE.

The Record of the Pioneer in Mining Legislation.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 17th inst. (weekly), you published a letter from Hon. John McBride, purporting to be a reply to the committee who issued that circular in defense of the character and record of the Hon. Andrew Roy. As it pertains to mines, miners and mining in general, I thought his letter would have been directed chiefly to the main point at issue, namely: the action of those delegates who signed the petition against the appointment of Mr. Roy—a memorial of monumental ignorance, begot in malice by McBride and carried out by his henchmen. But he tells us in his letter that the people of Massillon know but little concerning Roy, and care less. This will certainly be news to the miners of one of the "oldest and largest" coal mining districts of the State of Ohio. And this of a man who has made a life study of mines and mining and the condition of persons employed therein. The evils and sufferings heaped upon miners were pointed out by Mr. Roy, and many of them have been eradicated through his instrumentality, and the miners in this neighborhood well know that they were benefited thereby both in life and limb.

Let us look at the record: A few years previous to 1870, a strong agitation was waged throughout the State, in favor of legislation for the miners, and against it by the operators. The first act taken by the Ohio legislature was in 1870, looking toward mine legislation. So much opposition was made by the mine operators, claiming it was "unconstitutional," as it was "class legislation," besides it would interfere with their private rights. Finally, after much quibbling, the legislature passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a commission, to inquire into and get all the light possible on the subject. The commission was composed of Charles Reemlin, David Skinner and Andrew Roy. Mr. Reemlin and Mr. Skinner, after travelling less than one half of the mining districts of the State gave up the business, claiming they saw no necessity for pushing the investigation further; but Mr. Roy went ahead and completed the work himself. Now here is where Mr. Roy shows himself the friend of the miners, and to have studied the whole subject. In making out their report, (majority) Reemlin's and Skinner's went to show that a general law could be passed, covering all the mines, factories, workshops and public works of the State. They had learned nothing, even after their investigations, of the means of ventilating mines, or the dangers that miners had to encounter in their daily occupation, and might be greatly lessened by legislation, and their lives prolonged through a proper ventilation law. Mr. Roy wrote a minority report showing the necessity of a mining law (special). It covered the whole subject, showing the dangers that men under ground must encounter, and the lives that are sacrificed yearly through poor ventilation. Any one wishing to get Mr. Roy's record would do well to read this report, Mr. McBride in particular. It was through it that Governor Allen discovered who was the best qualified to execute that law, and so appointed him mine inspector.

Now, the signature passed but the skeleton of a mining law, and all the amendments to the law since added were recommended by him in his annual reports. Those reports were exhaustive on the subject of mining and all that pertained thereto. All the people in whose hands they have fallen and who have read them, have gained in knowledge thereby. Yet McBride tells us, the people of one of the greatest mining centers of the State, "that they know nothing about this man Roy, and care less." Sir, it is well known both here and throughout the State that Mr. Roy has done more for the miners than any other man living in the State today. I have already taken up more of your valuable space than I had intended, but as Mr. McBride asks if we want to discuss this subject, we should do so through the columns of the National Labor Tribune. I will simply say that if he takes exceptions to what is contained in this letter, he can do so through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, but he will find open in the cause of justice and truth, and by the time we are done, the people of Massillon may know more about Mr. Roy than they do now. We will certainly show that he has done more for the welfare of the miners than the Hon. John McBride, after sitting four sessions in the Ohio legislature, for he cannot point with pride to a law on the statute book "in behalf of labor," and say he is the father of it.

## A LOVER OF TRUTH.

## Through to California.

The Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh have effected an arrangement by which the regular allowance of baggage, one hundred and fifty pounds for each passenger, will be checked through from any of their stations to points on the Pacific coast. This will be appreciated as a convenience by passengers to California, Oregon, etc., as heretofore it has been necessary for them to recheck baggage from the Missouri River.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators

Republicans, remember the meeting February 23.

Agent Shoemaker is trying to secure a switch to the Massillon Pottery.

Edward Lamb and Olive Roan of this city, have been granted a license to wed. The commissioners contracted for two more bridges to be built in Canton, Saturday.

Adam Berngen is being mentioned as a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward.

An eight-year-old son of Adam Yockheimer died yesterday of membranous croup.

A child of Mr. and Max Dagenbach died Friday evening at the age of ten months.

Frantz Schirra, a Mill street shoemaker, died Monday morning of consumption.

Stark's patients at the Newburg asylum were removed to the Toledo institution this week.

The funeral of August Pietzcker, a brother-in-law of Mr. James Suter, to take place Wednesday morning.

The Hon. S. A. Conrad, of this city, has been appointed and confirmed as trustee of the imbecile asylum.

On they come! Joseph Donnelly is reported to be a candidate for the position as chief of the fire department.

Twenty little tots gave little Warren Bara surprise party Monday at his West Tremont street home. It was his sixth birthday.

The Valley railway will build a three story station at Akron. When will the two west side railroads build decent stations here?

The Rev. E. E. Dresbach will deliver an address to the pupils of the Navarre high school on Longfellow's birthday, February 27.

Mrs. John Schmoll, of South Mill street, died Friday, night of consumption. The funeral was held Monday, from the Evangelical Protestant church.

E. Genselman, of Wooster, is in the city. The E. Genselman Company control the sale of Russe's & Co.'s and Hess, Snyder & Co.'s goods in that city.

Adam Nobec, the father of Mrs. H. H. Pille, died at his home Monday, at the age of seventy-one. The funeral will be held in Canton on Wednesday.

Not since Edwin Adams opened the opera house has Massillon had such a dramatic treat as is in store on February 27, when Thomas Keene will present Richelieu.

The farmers about Alliance have organized the Alliance Central Horticultural Association. Its meetings will be similar to those of the regular organization.

The University Singers gave a very enjoyable concert Monday night, in the Presbyterian chapel, and gave another other Tuesday evening in the U. B. church.

A petition is in circulation protesting against the passage of S. B. No. 126. Every one who understands county affairs should make it a point to attach his signature.

The city progresses. Massillon has a mounted police force. Officer Hazan on his new charger is as interesting as was Henry Ward Beecher at the head of the Seventh regiment.

The Alliance Review prints this cheerful paragraph: "Massillon abandoned the idea of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association and organized a Young Men's Democratic Club instead."

Mrs. Catherine Higer, residing with her niece, Mrs. Jacob Kurtz, 87 North East street, died Wednesday at 8:30 of dropsy, at the age of eighty two years. The funeral was held Thursday.

Ananias Freed and Jacob Freed, his son, sue for \$20,000 damages from the C. L. & W. railroad company for loss of time by the father, and the loss of a hand by the son, due to the alleged carelessness of the company.

The gentlemen interested in the proposed new machine shop and foundry have referred the purchase of the Kitchen mill to the Kitchen heirs. If the latter see fit to amicably agree to sell, among themselves, the enterprise will be carried out.

The W. & L. E. yard engine had a narrow escape on Saturday evening, while crossing the Russell draw bridge over the canal, one end of the bridge breaking down before the engine had crossed over. Fortunately only the covecatcher was damaged.

A thoroughly enjoyable concert was given Friday night by the Spanish Troubadours, to an audience as enthusiastic as it was small. Mr. Edward Hall's lighting sketches of persons in the audience, and colored landscapes which grew into perfection were simply wonderful.

There is a probability that a new road will connect Massillon and Canton this summer via Meyer's Lake. Mr. Reymann, a wealthy Wheeling brewer, has acquired that resort, and wants a road to it. He will invest largely in it, and has broached the subject of its construction to Valley officials. The Valley has consented to operate the property if it is built, and an effort will soon be made to raise the necessary funds.—Cleveland Leader.

Andrew Hoehn died Friday at his home on the corner of North and Mill streets, of consumption. The funeral was held on Sunday, from the Evangelical Protestant church.

Mr. Keene only plays Richard III. two nights a week, and as he had been announced in that part for two other places before his manager reached Massillon, Richelieu was substituted.

Peter Smith has been elected delegate from Iron Moulders' Union No. 184, to the State convention, to be held in Columbus, commencing Monday. He also represents the Trades Assembly.

Forty years ago Tuesday the great Kendal reservoir burst and came rushing down upon the city of Massillon, threatening life and destroying property. There are few left who can remember that night.

The Rev. Daniel Moore, one time pastor of a colored church in Massillon, has been suspended from the ministry by the council of his church, at Johnstown, Pa., for grossly immoral conduct.

Mose Harris, employed at the works of the Contracting & Building Company, had two fingers on his left hand badly mashed and broken, by a block which flew out of a machine. They may have to be amputated.

The alarm of fire which sounded last night, at 12 o'clock, sent the fire department way out to Fay street, near the Richville avenue school house. The building was a one and a half story frame house, the property of Henry Bruch, and was totally destroyed. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as it was unoccupied, Mr. Bruch having recently vacated it. Loss \$300, insurance \$250.

It has been ascertained that there were but one or two negative votes cast in Perry Grange upon the resolution opposing the passage of the Monnot school book bill. The grange is decidedly averse to all sorts of clap-trap legislation, designed to tickle the public, however crude and impracticable. The one clause in the bill, alone, which gives the school commissioner five per centum for distributing the books is enough to condemn it. According to Mr. Monnot's estimate, that official would receive about fifteen thousand dollars the first year in commissions. Colonel Poorman's bill upon the same subject is infinitely better.

### In the Police Court.

Thomas Kennedy, charged with bastardy by Ella Bantz, paid all costs amounting to nearly one hundred dollars, and suit was withdrawn.

George Pietzcker and William Bentz paid one dollar and costs for creating a disturbance at Albright Kessler's ranch. Harrison Hodgson paid two dollars and costs.

Esther N. Arnold paid the penalty for residing in a house of ill fame, and Thomas Jones for visiting the same. The precious pair were found in Albright Kessler's place, and left the presence of Mayor Frantz to secure a license, expecting to be married before night.

### A DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Organized with Enthusiasm Last Night.

Yet a few weeks and the scions of Democracy will be ready to appear in public in all the glory that new silk hats and nickel-plated lanterns can give. The Young Men's Democratic Club was organized last night in Pioneer hall, aided and abetted by the older heads. O. E. Young called the meeting to order, and in his most eloquent manner stated its objects. A committee was appointed to see about permanent rooms, and all that sort of thing, a meeting was called for next Wednesday night, and an initiation fee was decided upon. Forty-five charter members were obtained, and the boys are now scrambling like sheep to get their names on the paper. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, E. Stanton Howells; vice president, Thomas McQuillen; secretary, Charles Frantz; treasurer, H. B. Sibila; sergeant-at-arms, T. B. Myers.

### FOR FOUR LONG YEARS

And Not Two Only, It Will Be Postmaster Shepley.

The host of candidates ready at a moment's notice to take possession of the postoffice as soon as they see a ghost of a chance, have enjoyed for three weeks a pleasant illusion in thinking that after all Mr. Shepley would find other channels in which to make himself useful at the end of two years, when Mr. Howells' term would end, had he remained in office. It is THE INDEPENDENT'S duty to undeceive them. Mr. Shepley is good for four years, as his appointment will not end with Mr. Howells' term. The following from the department at Washington is in answer to a note of inquiry from this office.

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. I have to say that if E. R. Shepley is confirmed by the senate and is commissioned by the President, it will be for a term of four years, dating from his confirmation, and not for the unexpired term of Anthony Howells. Very respectfully, WM. DUFF HAYNE, Acting First Asst. P. M. General.

New books just received by the Independent Company: "Triumphant Democracy," by Andrew Carnegie. Paper yellow covers 50 cents; "Queen Money" by Henry Hayes, author of "The Story of Margaret Kent." Cloth 12mo \$1.50.

Smoke the "El Tráfico," latest brando hand-made 5 cent cigar.

## INSTANTLY KILLED.

### A NAVARRE CASUALTY.

By which Mrs. Samuel Brenner is Fatally Shot Didn't Know it was Loaded.

It is the old, old story. 'He didn't know it was loaded.' Mrs. Samuel Brenner was a widow making her home on the Michael Wagoner farm, which is located two miles east of Navarre. Monday night, about 6 o'clock, she, and a thirteen year-old lad named Jimmy Ryder were alone in the kitchen. The boy was carefully handling a gun, ignorant of the fact that it was loaded. While so doing he snapped the cock, while the barrel was pointed towards Mrs. Brenner. The contents entered the back of her head, killing her instantly. Coroner Cook was summoned and rendered his verdict in accordance with the foregoing.

(From Monday's Daily)

### SUICIDE.

#### FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

William George, the Bookbinder, Takes Opium.

"Come over to George's shop and find out what is wrong," said Adam Sibila in police headquarters this morning. "He was sick yesterday, and I bought him some medicine. His room is locked, and I can see him through the key-hole this morning but cannot rouse him."

A small party lastly walked across the street, and upstairs to the room over Hemperly & Jacob's store, where the little German bookbinder held forth. An officer peeped in and then rattled door. It was locked. Then giving one tremendous kick it flew open, and the curious visitors walked inside. In a rocking-chair, with his head a little to one side, and an expression more peaceful than he had ever had in life, sat William George, dead.

This book-binder individual moved over from Canton some months ago, and distinguished himself by his ability to go out on prolonged and uproarious sprees. He was a confirmed opium eater, and drank alcohol straight. Mr. Sibila, who lodges in the next room, says that he had delirium tremens yesterday, and asked him to get some medicine, giving him a written order. The order was for opium, although Mr. Sibila did not know it. George went to his room Sunday evening, took his opium, and died peacefully as a child going to sleep.

Coroner Cook arrived at noon and held the inquest. His verdict will say that the man committed suicide. In his opinion George did not have delirium tremens yesterday. The testimony showed that he had been despondent for a long time, being unable to support his wife and seven children, who live in Canton. His besotted habits, which he could not overcome, had wrecked him. So he bade Adam Sibila good bye, locked himself in his shop, and with suicidal intent swallowed thirty grains of opium, equal to four grains of morphine. And then he dropped into a seat, and, forgetful of the tired wife and her washing and the hungry babes in Canton, dozed off into a pleasant slumber and awoke, where?

### A NEW AND COMPLETE MACHINE SHOP

With Ample Capital. Which Will Have a Good Pay Roll.

For some weeks it has been known that a manufacturing enterprise was on foot, but owing to the incompleteness of the arrangements, it was deemed expedient to publish anything on the subject. Now, however, affairs are in such a condition that there is scarcely any doubt but that all plans will be executed. The company is headed by the well known names, Jonas Lutz, E. B. Liephley, and Charles Mong. A number of business men are interested, but not so directly. The capital to be embarked will be about \$25,000, and will be invested in a first class machine shop, in which all kinds of work will be turned out. Negotiations have been pending some time for the purchase of the Kitchen mill property. An option has been secured on two-thirds of it, but the owner of the remainder, Daniel Kitchen, refuses to part with his upon terms that can be met. What the outcome will be cannot be foretold, but the other heirs will doubtless endeavor to secure his consent to the sale. The partners in the new company held a meeting this morning, and should it be found impossible to get the mill, they will look for another location.

The projectors of this institution combine all the requisites to bring success,—practical experience and business sagacity. They will give employment to a considerable number of mechanics, and their works will rank among the solid concerns in the city. Details will be printed as soon as arranged.

"Yes, I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant. "It is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks as if he had a mouthful of mush. Besides the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well I'll tell him; I do hate to break the engagement, for in all other respects he is quite too charming." Of course it cured his catarrh.

## PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

W. H. McCall is in Pittsburgh.

George Hankins is in Alliance.

Mr. C. A. Gates is in New York city.

Miss Lulu Budd, of Elyria, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. A. Brown.

Lewis Kilper is the proud parent of a new boy baby born Saturday night.

Miss Louise Hogue, of Massillon, is visiting in the city—Canton Repository.

Mr. William Saint, of Sharsburg Pa., spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Barnes.

Mrs. David Atwater has, one to Washington to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Atwater.

G. F. Borden left Monday for Chicago, where he will set and start a new Russell automatic off engine.

Bert Graybill, of Chippewa, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Graybill, on West Tremont street.

Mrs. John A. Shoemaker, of this city, and Miss Emma Wise, of Canton, left Monday night to visit friends in Ligonier Ind.

Miss Jennie Rollins, of Massillon, and Mrs. William Shauf, of Lima, are visiting at Mr. W. C. Warner's, 121 North Walnut street.—Akron Beacon

Married at the residence of Mr. J. N. Holmes, in Orrville, on the 22nd of February, 1888, by Rev. F. Straussner, Mr. Turene Getz, of Massillon and Miss Mina B. Kelley, of Orrville.

(From Tuesday's Daily Independent)

### THE GROCERS ORGANIZE

A Mutual Protective Association.

The professional dead-beat and the foreign "agent" are two evils against which the business men of every class must battle, but especially so the grocers, who deal in the necessities of life, and upon pretty narrow margins, too. In every city there is a set of people who systematically swindle the retailers, transferring their patronage from store to store, as their credit reaches its limit. And there is always a set of people who think they see economy in purchasing goods from agents and hucksters, who do not recognize the just claims of the man who pays taxes and supports the community to supply their needs. There are agents who whittle in retail quantities, and by all sorts of artifices draw business from their legitimate channels. These people contribute in no way to the public good, and sap vitality from every city.

With these two great grievances in mind, the grocers of this city determined to organize a Massillon Retail Grocers' Association, and did so, last night, in the G. A. R. hall. Of the thirty-one retail firms, twenty-six were represented. John Diehlmann was made temporary chairman, and Sam Oberlin temporary secretary. C. A. Bien, agent of the Akron association, was present, to give counsel. The organization, which was effected, will in no wise interfere with prices. A system will be established, however, for the protection of the trade from those who will not pay their debts, and for the collection of accounts. No attempts will be made to crowd those who are doing their best to keep even with the world, but a list of all others will be carefully kept. The State will be asked to pass a law to compel all strangers who compete with local business men, to pay some sort of a license where not so required now. Mr. Bien, of the Akron association, stated that that organization had saved the grocers there \$10,000 since August last, when it was formed. Another meeting will be held on Monday night.

Efforts are being made to secure similar associations all over Ohio, and these associations will send delegations to a convention which will be held in Cleveland on March 13. The work of organization will probably next be attempted in Canton.

### PUBLIC SALE

At the Charity School Farm.

Farmers and others will be interested in the sale to take place at the Charity School farm on Wednesday, March 7. The list of property to be disposed of by Mr. Ira M. Allen consists of Jersey cattle, horses, colts, farming utensils and household goods. Almost everything needed on the farm is included in the list. The cattle and horses will be sold in the afternoon, household goods at 10 o'clock a. m. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by giving note with approved security. This is the most important sale announced, and all who are interested should be on hand.

"Hungarian" is a fancy patent flour, and just the kind that is wanted for excellent bread or fancy baking. Ask your grocer for it.

## TO ALL REPUBLICANS.

A Club to be Organized Next Tuesday.

The necessity of an energetic Republican club is one long felt, and in this, the presidential year, should not exist. At the request of many, I hereby announce that a meeting will be held in my office on next Tuesday evening, February 28 at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a permanent and popular association. Let all who have an interest in the welfare of the party be on hand.

W. S. S. ROGERS, Central Committeeman.

Mr. Geo. H. Spangler, of Spangler & Wade, is in New York buying new goods and looking after the latest styles.

Gen. S. H. Hurst will be at Canton on the afternoon of March 1, to and in furthering the County Centennial Society. It is desirable that a large attendance is obtained, and that steps be taken to organize a branch society in your town. (Other counties, General Hurst informs me, are working actively and in earnest, and if Molly Stark desires to retain her proper position in this grand exposition it is high time that she goes to work.

The poultice which draws out a man's virtues is the sod that covers his grave. If you don't want all your virtues known too soon, regulate your regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It makes pure blood, which gives sound health. Largest bottle in market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure.

An enterprising merchant cannot afford to keep his name out of the THE INDEPENDENT advertising columns.

## DISSOLUTION SALE

But two weeks longer at

## SIEBOLD & CRONE'S.

Wonderful Bargains! March 1st will close the greatest sale of dry goods ever known in the history of Molly Stark! Come give us a call. Prices will astonish you. Positive bargains in Lace Curtains. Bargains! Bargains! Bargains in our Cloak Department. Prices no consideration. Prices in dress goods too low to mention. Entire Stock must be closed out by March 1st. If you are looking for Bargains, don't fail to give us a call. Avail yourself of this opportunity and oblige

Yours Respectfully,

**SIEBOLD & CRONE.**  
MASSILLON, OHIO

O. P. SPRENGER, CHAS. F. GABELE.  
NEW FIRM.  
**OTTO P. SPRENGER & CO.,**  
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS OF STONEMWORK.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Call and See us. No. 34 South Grant pt.

## Bargains! Bargains!

Now is the time to save money. Having bought the assignee's stock of C. C. Miller, consisting of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silverware, etc., at a great Bargain, will offer for the next Sixty Days the entire stock at prices away

**BELOW COST.**

and within the reach of everybody. Stock must be sold within the next Sixty Days. C. C. Miller will be in charge of the sales, and will be pleased to welcome all his old friends and patrons, as well as new ones.

**B. J. MILLER,**  
37 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

**NEW FIRM, PAUL & GILL!**

The undersigned have bought the entire stock and good will of Wm. Bowman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

Spouting, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing.

Special attention given to Repairing and Job Work in General. We make it a point to execute all orders left with us promptly. Estimates given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Respectfully,

**PAUL & GILL.**

**COLEMAN,**  
**THE RELIABLE JEWELER,**  
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF  
**OPTICAL GOODS.**

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

**WE CAN SUIT YOU.**

**Prices Lower than the Lowest.**

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

**COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.**

**Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men and GENTLEMEN OF LEISURE,**

**YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO**

The finest and latest styles of Carriages and Buggies ever shown in the city and will be sold cheap, regardless of the advanced price of Axles, Wheels and Springs. Call and see my "EMPRESS" Carriage. It is a beauty.

**GEORGE L. MORSE, 56 SOUTH ERIE ST., MASSILLON, O.**



## NIAGARA RIVER POWER.

MORE PLANS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED.

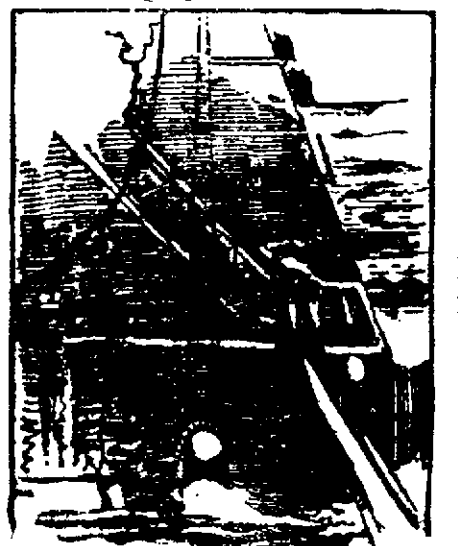
A Scheme to Build a Tunnel More Than a Mile Long and Fill It with Turbine Wheels, Which Will Furnish 119,000 Horse Power.

(Special Correspondence.)

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 13.—All lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature have rejoiced that the state of New York had at last taken control of Niagara falls, laid out a reservation including and preserving the adjacent beauty, and to some extent regulating the cost of a visit to the great waterfall. At the same time, all who have seriously thought of the immense water power there literally "running to waste," have had their utilitarian instincts grieved by the confident statement that there was no way to utilize the force without marring the beauty. How to make Niagara useful without making it less beautiful has been the question, and it is now confidently expected that the problem is solved.

Niagara, say the engineers, can be made to yield 119,000 horse power, and not a foot of the reservation be encroached upon or any building erected near the falls. Mr. Thomas Evershed, division engineer of the New York state canals, has presented the perfect plan and estimates. Mr. Eliza Shan Sweet, New York state engineer and surveyor, has cordially approved them, and a company has been formed to carry them into execution. This company proposes to furnish 500 horse power each to 238 mills, which shall be located from one mile to two and a half miles up the river from the falls, in no way interfering with the view, yet easily accessible by river and railroad and all this they propose to accomplish by one great tunnel underneath the town and side tunnels from the river, each with its wheel pit for turbine water wheels—the whole series drawing through the main tunnel to the level of the river below the falls. Thus they will secure, at a cost of \$2,000,000 or less, a power exceeding the combined water power of Holbrook, Lowell, Minneapolis, Cohoes, Lewiston and Lawrence, and, unlike theirs, subject to no vicissitudes of drought or danger of overflow or destruction of dams, but from sources exhaustless as the great lakes and in tunnels as enduring as the solid rock.

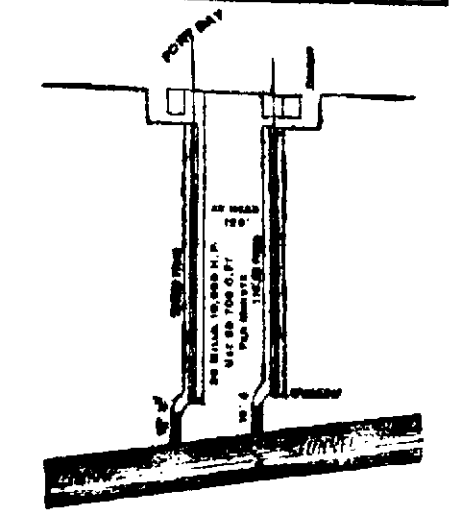
The conception is sublime. The completed work would seem to outdo any of the wonders of the ancient world. It exalts one's views of the dignity of the human intellect.



OUTLET OF TUNNEL.

Yet the plan is so simple that the most ignorant can comprehend it.

The conditions are these: From the head of the rapids to the cataract the fall is 65 feet, height of the cataract 165 feet, total fall 230 feet. The average flow of the river is 275,000 cubic feet per second; total water power, therefore, 7,000,000 horse power, from which the company proposes to take only 119,000 horse power. At the foot of the falls the river turns almost square to the right, thus a straight line from the rapids above to the edge of the water just below them is the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle. The tunnel, therefore, is to begin at a point just above high water level, but 200 feet below the top of the bluff, below the falls; thence it is to run at an upgrade of one foot in 100 through the solid rock to a point a mile above the falls; thence it is to continue one and a half miles parallel with the river, 400 feet distant from it and 100 feet below it, and to be connected with it by lateral tunnels. Of these, each is to have its wheel pit for turbine water wheel, and the slope of the lateral tunnel or conduit such as to secure a rapid discharge of the water. The main tunnel is to be 34 feet in diameter, amply sufficient to discharge all water the side tunnels may pour into it; and these, with heads ranging from 24 to 80 feet, for turbine wheels of the latest pattern, will amply secure the promised 119,000 horse power, or 500 horse power each for the 238 factories, for which sites can be provided in the space secured.



VERTICAL SECTION SHAFTS AND TUNNELS.

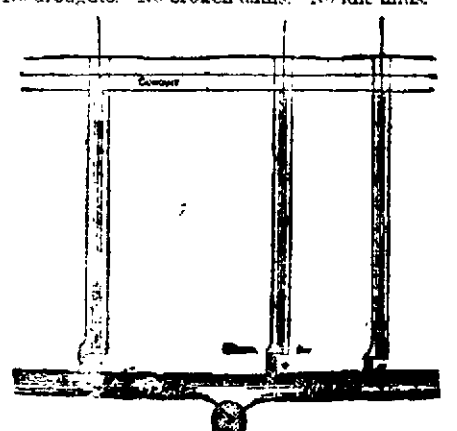
It is proposed to lay out the mill sites of class from 75 by 200 to 200 by 400 feet, to have ample space between for railroad tracks to the main line and for streets; to build wharves and secure landings for lake and canal vessels, and secure ample rail connection with the railroad centering at the

falls. And finally the company proposes a charge of but \$10 per year for each horse power of water supplied—less than a third of the average cost at other places—yet when all the sites are utilized the income will be 40 per cent. on the total cost. These are the immediate returns looked for; but beyond lie vast possibilities of storing and transporting the power by electricity to neighboring cities.

Considering the fact that the available water power of the country is diminishing as the forests are cleared, and that in many manufacturing centers summer droughts and winter floods are serious menaces, one can but wonder that the exhaustless power of Niagara has not already been utilized. Manufacturers would hardly ask us to credit them with sentimental reasons for withholding their hands. No doubt the principal obstacle has been the enormous initial cost of making the improvements, as it presented itself to most who examined the subject. No one company could profitably utilize such a power; and it was not easy to form a sufficient combination of companies. The fact that Niagara is on the Canada frontier had something to do with it, no doubt; and still more that it was on the western frontier when the factories of New England and eastern New York were established. Some small raceways were made several years ago, involving not 1,000 horse power in all, as they all come within the 10,000 horse power of the park reserved by the state, and any of course, discontinued. In 1807 the canal was begun, outside the limits of the reservation; it is across the peninsula on which the village of Niagara Falls is built, and after a long disuse it was reopened in 1878, and now supplies power to a few manufacturers. Since July 4, 1879, a Brush dynamo, supplied with power by the rapids, has been run in Prospect park for the illumination of the falls and grounds and other small uses have been made of the power. But all appear trifling compared with the plan proposed by the new company.

Another scheme for the utilization of Niagara's power has been set on foot by certain gentlemen of Lockport, N. Y. Their purpose is to supply water for the city of Lockport and vicinity, for manufacturing and other purposes, by taking it from the Niagara river at Tonawanda, or some point between Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, and discharging the current into Lake Ontario near the village of Olcott. The waterworks of this organization are very taking. They are:

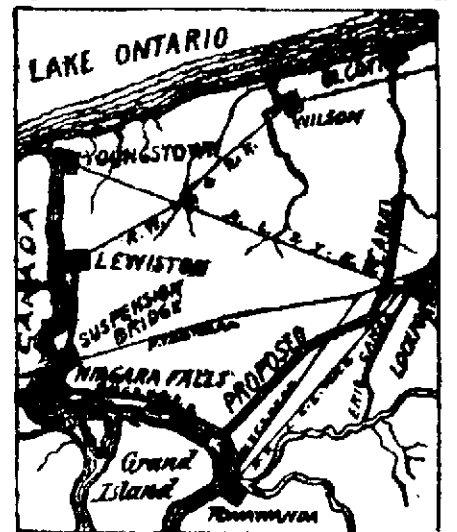
Lake Erie, the mill pond, Niagara river, the head race, Lake Ontario, the tail race. No floods. No droughts. No broken dams. No idle mills.



TRANSVERSE SECTION SHAFTS AND TUNNELS.

The land at Tonawanda is but little higher than the river. From there northward is a gradual rise for about ten miles to a ridge running in an east and west direction. Lockport being situated on the ridge, whose crest there is lower than further west, and is cut by two ravines or depressions. The work will be all cutting, and little or no embankment will be required. From Lockport to the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek the country falls and the distance is comparatively trifling.

The Niagara river has a fall of 338 feet. It is proposed to run a canal from a point opposite Grand Island, near Tonawanda, where the current is not very rapid, to Lockport, discharging the water which shall pass through it into Eighteen Mile creek, which empties into Lake Ontario, and will form a conduit for about one-third of the distance. The utilization of the power is first practicable at Lockport. Between Lockport and the lake twenty dams are practicable, at each of which the full power of the water of the canal with a considerable head can be made effective. Of course the size of the canal and the fall obtained will determine the amount of power that can be made available. It is



PROPOSED LOCKPORT CANAL.

claimed that 383,636 horse power can be obtained at Lockport, where a 220 feet fall can be had if the canal be twenty feet deep and 200 feet wide. I give a map of the proposed canal.

L. S. R.

Silk Hats for Poor Young Men.

"A young man on a salary of \$5 a week sporting a high hat!"

"Yes, sir! There are a great many young men who are on the racket," answered the hatter. "I know a man who keeps a store in a basement just back of Wallace's theatre. His place is the great emporium for the itinerant dealers in old hats. He buys old silk hats for from 20 to 40 cents apiece, according to their marketable condition, and sells them in lots to the chief retail hatters. This is the reason that silk hats can be purchased at some stores for \$2.75, \$3, and \$3.50. It is easy for a good hatter to fix up an old hat to look as good as new. It is the custom of many young men, especially impetuous young men, to pay a visit to the old man in the cell back of Wallace's. He will sell them an old silk hat for 50 cents. This they take to a practical hatter and have made over for about \$1. It can be shaped somewhat like the latest fashion, and a hat apparently costing \$3 is thus obtained for \$1.50."—New York Evening Sun.

The Prince of Wales' Detectives. The Prince of Wales is always accompanied by two detectives. They dress as gentlemen and are ever at his heels. At the theatre they sit at the back of his box, at the races they sit just behind him, and it is their business to have him out of their sight. He has no responsibility of them, but they can never leave him off their minds. They live at Marlborough house on the fat of the land, but their position is not one that is coveted by their brother professionals of Scotland Yard.—Harper's Bazar.

## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A Good, Old Fashioned Nervine—A Brisk Run Down Stairs.

For sleeplessness, restlessness and nervousness in general physicians usually prescribe bromide, chloral, laudanum or morphine, whichever they happen to favor most. A correspondent of Good Housekeeping reminds us, however, of an old fashioned herb—scutellaria, or skullcap—that is "safer than bromide or opium, brings to the sufferer none of the ill effects that are sure to result from a continued use of either of these drugs, and is often a more powerful quietus of diseased nerves and an over active brain."

"Years ago," she says, "when one of a household fell sick and became wakeful and nervous, our grandmothers would steep a generous handful of the skullcap herb and the patient was made to drink freely of the infusion, which often quieted the tortured brain and nerves. I have given this tea to little, nervous, restless babies, who twitched and started in their sleep as though convulsions threatened, and it soon quieted the little patients. I have seen skullcap tea prescribed for a diseased old person, who often declares he is nothing but a bundle of nerves, and this safe, simple herb tea quiets, soothes and induces sleep when bromide and morphine have for him failed to do so."

Many who are addicted to old time methods and medicines, and of whom we have recently learned the virtues of this particular herb, will quite agree with the above estimate of it. The dried herb can be obtained at any drug store.

Warm Milk a Stimulant.

According to Medical Record, milk heated to much above 100 degs. Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. It is affirmed that no one who, fatigued by over exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego it because of its being somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

Cotton Wool in the Ears.

A Berlin physician advises that only during extreme cold, or stormy or rainy weather should cotton wool be inserted into children's ears; under ordinary conditions the healthy ear does not need to be protected. This precaution must be taken in the case of every ear predisposed to inflammation. All persons whose membranes are perforated ought to protect their ears with cotton wool. The entrance of cold fluids into any ear must always be prevented; and so, while bathing or diving, the ear ought to be plugged. Patients with perforations of the membrane should be very careful in this respect, as violent inflammation may be caused by the entrance of cold water.

Shake Up the Internal Mechanism.

It is a good rule, says an intelligent physician, always to ride up in an elevator, and when coming down to take the stairs. Like going up hill, walking up stairs is hard work and sometimes risky, especially for people with weak lungs, defective respiratory organs, or heart disease. But going down stairs hurts nobody, but is good exercise; going down on a brisk run is a good thing—it shakes up the anatomy without incurring the danger of physical overexertion. This shaking up is good for one's internal mechanism, which it accelerates, especially the liver, the kidneys, and the blood circulation.

One Thing and Another.

To stop nose bleed dissolve a little alum in water, sniff it up the nostril, hold the head back and do not attempt to blow the nose.

Castor oil applied daily for two or three weeks is said to be a sure cure for warts.

When you enter a sick room do so honestly and at once; do not spend five minutes turning the handle like a house breaker.

"Children do not require meat," says Dr. Kingsford. They seldom like the taste of it, and when it is not forced upon them they prefer sweet and milky food.

Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

A Doubly Good Work.

All people who eat are indebted to the Royal Baking Powder Company, not more for having perfected and prepared a leavening agent that is pure and wholesome beyond a question than for its exposure, so boldly made, of the numerous impure, adulterated and injurious articles that are sold under the name of baking powders, bread preparations, etc., in this community. In making these exposures the Company has, of course, made itself the target for all sorts of counter attacks, but the animus of these attacks has been perfectly understood by the general public, and by their virulence have served to more prominently call attention to the good work of the "Royal" Company.

Food frauds of the usual class, such as wooden nutmeats, chicory coffee and watered milk, although they are swindles in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer. But when an article like baking powder that is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal is so made as to carry highly injurious if not rankly poisonous elements into our daily food it would seem to be the duty of the press as well as of the criminal authorities to take cognizance of it.

In the fight made for pure food by the "Royal" Company some time ago, when its guns were particularly trained against the alum baking powders, it was noticed that the most trustworthy scientific authorities were emphatically upon its side. So in the recent contest with the lime and other impure baking powders the result has proved that every statement made by the Royal Baking Powder Company, both as to the purity of its own and the adulteration of other baking powders of the market, was fully authorized by the most competent chemical and medical authorities of the country.

In this contest two facts have been conclusively settled in the minds of the public—the first, that the Royal Company has found the means, and uses them to make a chemically pure article of food, and the other that the average baking powder, no matter how strongly endorsed by "commercial" chemists, is an exceedingly doubtful preparation.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. The recent controversy in the press has left it no longer a question with those who desire purity and wholesomeness of food what baking powder they shall use.

## IN THE CYCLONE'S GRASP.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION AT MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS.

About Half of the Village is Razed to the Ground Sunday Afternoon—Twenty Seven Known to Be Dead—Over Two Hundred and Fifty Injured and Missing. Mt. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 21.—This city presents a distressing appearance. Ruin and desolation present themselves on all sides. The number of persons killed or injured has not yet been ascertained. The business part of the town known as the Square, is very badly wrecked, on the east side of the Square not a building is left.



THE CYCLONE'S WORK.

The cyclone, which appeared at 4:45 Sunday afternoon, came from the northwest, and leveled the west half of the houses in the city. To a large number of the houses, and, as shown in the accompanying picture, was soon beyond the power of the firemen. In some cases the houses were buried beneath the debris of their own roofs. Men, women and children struggled together in their efforts to escape, to assist in the rescue of those who had been caught by the falling houses, and buried beneath timbers, bricks, etc.

The following are among the business houses wrecked:

J. Marlan, saloon; J. Hiserman, bakery; Jenner & Company, blacksmiths; C. D. Cook, drug store; R. A. Perry, hotel; the Johnson building, in which was the large grocery store of Rethers, Waters & Company, a meat shop and drug store; H. Williams, dry goods store; Ferguson, harness shop; J. J. Gray, saloon; Sexton, shoe store; G. W. Yost, general merchant; S. H. Watson, building; J. P. Watson, building; Howard Brothers & Company, groceries; J. W. Evans' bank; G. W. Morgan's building and grocery store; J. Powell's furniture store and house; W. E. Jackson's harness store.

The skating rink is scattered all over town. The Mt. Vernon Milling company's mill is badly damaged.

The wounded and the homeless are being cared for.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad passenger and freight depots and round house were considerably damaged; the freight and passenger mechanics' offices were wrecked. Two cabooses were blown from the track and turned bottom up.

Engineer Charles Cummings, of Evansville, was instantly killed.

A number of employees and members of their families were more less hurt.

The number of persons killed or injured has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is variously estimated at from twenty to forty. As far as ascertained, the following is a list of the dead:

John C. Murray.  
Mrs. Russell Dwyer.  
D. P. Yarwood and wife.  
Samuel G. Yarwood and wife.  
John Yarwood.  
Mary Westbrook.  
Mrs. John T. Waters and one child.  
Henry Waters.  
Charles Cummings.  
G. W. Parsons, colored.  
Mrs. Col. Cooper.  
Mrs. William Jones and child.  
John Dodson.  
Eddie Maxey.  
S. J. Waters.  
George Pierce.  
Mrs. L. F. Legge.  
Mrs. Holcomb.  
George Purcell.  
Miss Josie Sutton.  
John Shaw.

A blacksmith, name unknown.

As far as ascertained the injured are as follows:

Steve Maxey.  
Miss Carrie Hambrick.  
J. H. Hambrick and his entire family.  
Mr. Van Maxey and seven children.  
Mrs. Frank Holcomb.  
Mrs. Ma Holcomb.  
Mrs. Albright and daughter.  
Engineer Lilliope, dangerously.  
Brakeman Kelly, hurt in back.  
Telegraph Operator Allen, bruised and cut in the head.  
Watchman Sargent, slightly.  
Engineer Covington, back, slightly.  
Fireman Leavitt, slightly.  
Lawler B. Legge.  
Mrs. Henry Waters.  
Miss Laura Leasby.  
Charles Ellis.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Galbraith.  
Mrs. Weir.  
Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook.  
Amanda Bayden.  
W. H. Herman.  
Lizzie Bennett.  
J. C. Hambrick.  
Charles Poole.  
Brownlow Hawkins.  
Henry Ellis.  
Mr. Milcraft.  
Joel Howard.

Four men in Evans' bank were imprisoned in the ruins of the building and burned to death. Their cries of pain and distress were agonizing in the extreme, but nothing could reach them. Their names could not be obtained.

In some cases whole families were burned beneath the debris of their homes.

A pathetic incident of the disaster is the fact that the telegraph operator, whose name is Yearwood, has an uncle, aunt and cousin dead in the ruins, and the poor fellow, with his heart bursting with grief, is sitting manfully at his post of duty.

Twenty-seven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and 260 are injured and missing.

Conductor Reardon, of the Louisville & Nashville train, which was caught in the cyclone, tells the following story:

"It was all over in a minute. The thing that most impressed me was the destruction of the county court house, a magnificent three-story brick building. The court house stood in a prominent place, and could easily be seen almost from the tower to the ground. It looked to me as though the huge pile of brick and mortar had been struck by a gigantic battery ram, or if you please, by a big club in the hands of a power strong enough to knock it down at a single blow. It seemed to collapse all at once, spread out, crushed and burying the buildings surrounding it."

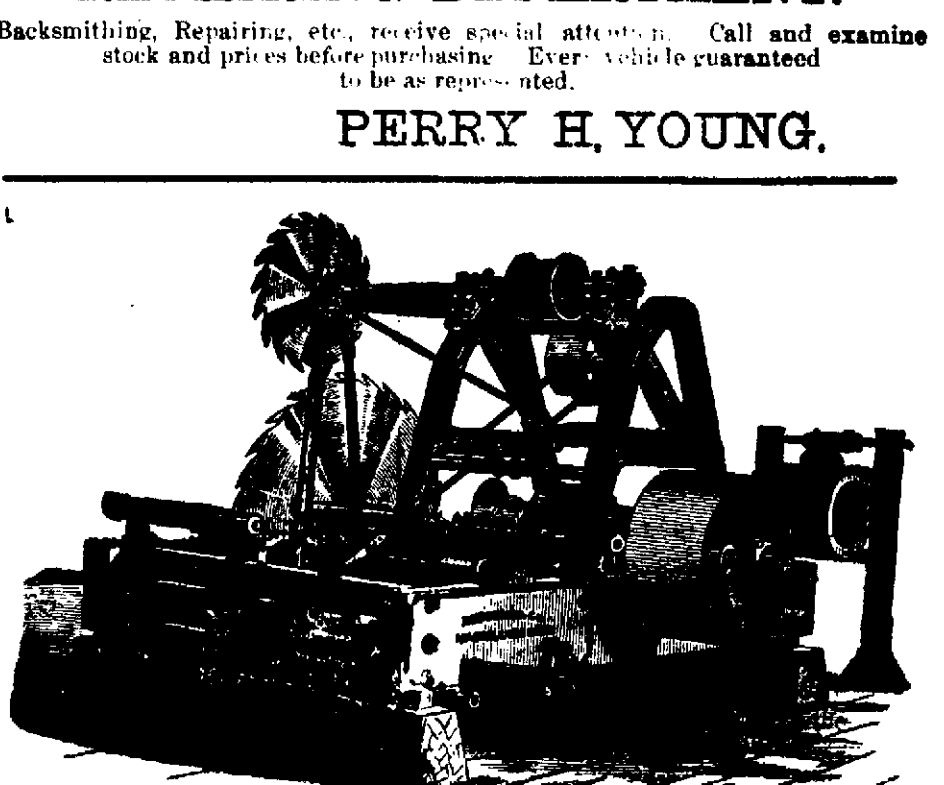
Mr. Corcoran at Death's Door.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Friends of Mr. W. W. Corcoran say that his condition is very critical indeed and that his death is liable to occur at any time.

**BODINE ROOFING**  
THE BODINE ROOFING CO.  
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE  
UNLIKE ALL OTHER ROOFS  
RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE  
AND SULPHUR GASES.  
THE MOST DURABLE AND FINEST IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY  
**M. A. BROWN & SON,**  
DEALERS IN  
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS,  
Sash, Doors and Blinds.  
Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St. Massillon, O.

**CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,**  
Corner of Tremont and Erie streets.  
**PERRY H. YOUNG,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
First-Class Light Carriages,  
Phaetons and Spring Wagons.  
My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed.  
Practical attention given to the  
**REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.**  
Backsmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.



**RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.**  
(SPECIFICATIONS N.Y.)  
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.  
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.  
Address **RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.**

**A. D. VOLKMOR,**  
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.  
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.

Handsome Coaches  
For Weddings,  
Parties and  
Funerals.  
A FULL LINE OF  
Fine Carriages  
and Buggies.  
A horse shoeing  
shop is managed in  
connection with the  
stable.  
Horses  
Bought  
and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

**THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.**



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



## FARM AND GARDEN.

### A CHEAP AND EASY PLAN OF WARMING WATER FOR STOCK.

**Double Purpose Ladder—Protection Against Rabbits and Ground Mice. How to Cure Hams—Percherons a Distinct Breed—The Honey Union.**

Farmers who live at remote distances from veterinary surgeons often lose valuable animals because they lack knowledge, not only of the disease and its treatment, but, in cases calling for outside applications, best methods of applying bandages. When hot poultices are in order it is very necessary that these should be adjusted so as to retain the heat and prevent an aggravation of the complaint which is likely to follow when the poultice is not closely held in place. It is with any application only wise and kind to so arrange a bandage that the beast will suffer no inconvenience from it.



FIG. 1—THROAT BANDAGE.

The first figure here presented, illustrates a throat bandage for a horse, that was described recently in Ohio Farmer. This bandage serves well for any outside application to the throat. If a poultice is used, as in the case of swollen glands, etc., it is advised to first adjust the bandage, then place the poultice in a cloth folded so as to retain it and draw between the bandage and the throat. After it has been adjusted, the halter is put in place. A liniment can be applied in the same way.

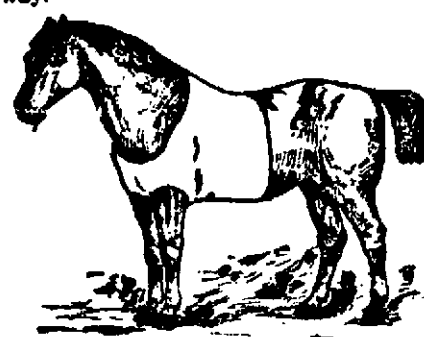


FIG. 2—CHEST BANDAGE.

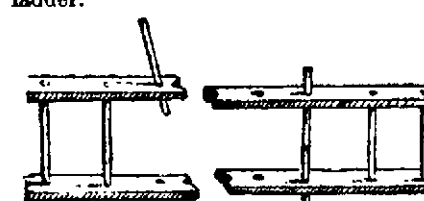
In the second cut is shown a properly adjusted bandage to the chest. This will be found especially useful for applying liniments and like curatives in cases of lung fever, etc., or for holding in place a poultice on collar bones.

### Instructive Figures in Egg Production.

A French authority gives the following as the average weight of eggs from different breeds: Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins' eggs, 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, sometimes more, if kept well. Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound; 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, lay 100 per annum. Houdans, 8 to the pound, lay 150 per annum; non-setters. La Fleche, 7 to the pound, lay 130 per annum; non-setters. Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Game fowls, 9 to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Crevecoeurs, 7 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Leghorns, 9 to the pound, lay from 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, lay 170 per annum. Polish, 9 to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Bantams, 16 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Turkeys' eggs, 6 to the pound, lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks' eggs vary greatly with different species, but from 5 to 6 to the pound, and from 14 to 28 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, 4 to the pound, lay 20 per annum. Guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Large eggs have generally a thicker shell than smaller ones.

### A Convenient Ladder.

The present is an opportune time for preparing conveniences that may be made in the workshop for future use. A farmer can hardly comprise in his stock of farm appliances too many ladders; short ladders, long ladders and step ladders being all required at one time or other. The accompanying cut shows a wonderfully convenient ladder, which, while by no means new, is very desirable. It plays, according to adjustment, the dual part of step ladder and an ordinary straight ladder.



A STEP AND STRAIGHT LADDER IN ONE.

The idea is conveyed in the cut, in which the two parts are shown ready to be put together. The upper round of the wide ladder should be run through slots in the narrow one. The slots are a little more than twice as long, and just as wide, as the diameter of the round. The notches in the end of the inside ladder should rest firmly upon the second round of the outside one, and the notches in the end of that one on the projecting ends of the round of the other. The uprights are made of 2 by 3 inch spruce, and when spliced for a long ladder, and a block pressed into the slots beside the rounds, it is nearly as firm as though made of one piece. It takes but a moment to pull it apart enough to shut it up to the desired angle for a special ladder.

### Manufacturing Bone Dust.

The method of manufacturing bone dust at home and here given is vouched for by a New England farmer who has tried it. From 150 pounds of steamed ground bones separate fifty pounds of the finest. Put the coarser 100 pounds into a steamer or kettle with an equal weight of water, cover and boil about an hour. Then dip out the contents into a half bushel tub while hot, and gradually pour into it about fifty pounds of the oil of vitriol, stirring the mixture. When effervescence has ceased, add the remaining fifty pounds of dry, fine bones and mix thoroughly. Bones which have had the grease and glue removed from them are much easier dissolved than raw ones.

### The Percheron a Distinct Breed.

For a long time war has been waged among the breeders of French draught

horses as to the claims made by Percheron breeders that their animals are a distinct breed and constitute a separate class. The contrary opinion sustained was that all the draught horses of France are substantially of the same breed. To settle this matter a committee was appointed by the Illinois state board of agriculture last spring to investigate the subject and report thereon. This committee sent communications to best authorities in France. These authorities unanimously decided that the Percheron is a distinct breed and is the leading draught horse breed in France. On the report of this committee the Illinois state board voted to put the Percherons in a distinct class.

### Sweet Pickle for Hams.

The principal point is to get the hams just salt enough to keep and not so salt as to injure the flavor and cause the meat to become hard.

A real nicely cured ham from a young hog is one of the luxuries of the table. Make a brine just strong enough to float an egg, stir in sugar or N. O. molasses enough to give it a slight sweetish taste, with two ounces of saltpetre dissolved in every six gallons of the pickle; stir, and skim off all impurities before using, and keep the hams weighted down and covered with pickle for from four to seven weeks, depending on their size and the weather; if exposed to a freezing temperature, more time will be required; and small and large hams should be pickled separately, otherwise the small ones will be too salt. Smoke with hickory wood or cobs.

### Silage Without a Silo.

Minnesota Farmer tells about silage without a silo. About the end of October corn, unhusked, and oat straw were cut with a feed cutter fine, half an inch and less, and piled into a hay mow without pressure or weight or exclusion of air, beyond such pressure as was furnished by a man's own weight. The mass heated, and after a while the top for a depth of three or four inches molded a little. This food has been fed to milk cows for some time now, and with no other ration than a little ground oats. The animals are reported to thrive on it and give more milk since so fed than before.

### Protecting Trees Against Rabbits.

A method for protecting trees against rabbits and ground mice, practiced by Missouri farmers and endorsed by the Missouri State Horticultural society, consists in covering the trunk of the tree around with wire cloth. If this be inserted an inch or two into the ground, it is claimed that it proves an equal protection to ground mice, which often girdle trees at and below the surface during the winter.

### Mistake Made by Southern Farmers.

A Tennessee farmer says that the great and fatal mistake made by southern farmers is the neglect to cultivate grass. Grass, he very truly claims, is the foundation on which every good farm is built, and he points to the prosperity of the northern farmer, who keeps up the fertility of his soil with grass and stock, as evidence of the correctness of his assertion.

### The Honey Producers' Union.

At the convention of the New York State Beekeepers' association at Utica it was decided to form an international association under the name of the Honey Producers' union, to secure and publish statistics regarding the product in every honey producing state in the Union in the months of May, June, July, August and September.

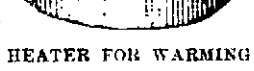
### A Good Ration for Jerseys.

The Jersey Bulletin says that a good ration for Jerseys is four pounds corn meal, four pounds kneaded meal, six pounds wheat bran, and fifteen pounds of clover hay. If you have corn fodder, add a little more linseed meal and wheat bran or a little malt sprouts if you can buy them reasonably.

### Warming Water for Stock.

The practice of warming water for stock, especially milk cows and animals being fattened, is growing every year in sections where the winters are long and cold. An Iowa advocate for warm water for stock describes a plan which he has found both cheap and easy. The cut illustrates the heater used by the Iowa advocate, and said to do the work effectively, at the minimum cost of construction and running. It is made of galvanized iron. A is a cylinder twenty inches in diameter and eight inches high, provided with a four inch smoke pipe (the longer one as shown in the cut) C, made long enough to carry off the smoke, and feeding pipe, B, eight inches in diameter, and high enough to come just above the edge of the water tank, in which it is to be set. This must be soldered absolutely water tight, and can be made by any tinner at a cost of from \$2 to \$2.50. A cover must be made to fit over pipe B, but supplied with a small hole, for slight draft.

### HEATER FOR WARMING WATER.



Next take a kerosene or other strong cask of equal size, and saw off one end, making a tub ten inches deep, inside measure. Set this tub in your water tank, put the heater in the tub and secure the latter by a movable cross piece, which must press firmly on the tub's edge and be held in place by projections on the inner side of the tank. Now fill the tank, tub and all, full of water, the heater being totally submerged, which must always be kept so while there is a fire in it. Put some live coals in the heater, drop in some kindling, and then some short, hard bits of wood or soft coal; after the fire gets well started put the cover on pipe, B, and the fire will burn slowly, but will heat very rapidly, for the reason that not a particle of heat is radiated except through the water.

### Agricultural News.

W. A. Wadsworth, of Livingston, has been elected president of the New York state board of agriculture; corresponding secretary, J. S. Woodward, of Niagara.

A scheme is on foot in Manitoba to import Icelanders together with their live stock.

At a late meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural society Mr. E. A. Wilkinson, of Newark, was elected president, and the old board of directors was re-elected.

The export trade in American apples during the past shipping season fell short of that of last year.

A postal card directed to "Experimental Station, New Haven, Conn.," requesting the bulletins of that institution, and giving the writer's name and address, will bring these documents as fast as issued and free of charge to any person in any state of the Union.

## ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

**Fashionable 5 o'clock Tea—A Descriptive Banner—Tested Recipes.**

Luncheons and 5 o'clock teas remain popular entertainments, according to Good Housekeeping, which also points out the fact that the formal "5 o'clock tea" is entirely an American institution and bears no resemblance to the cup of afternoon tea, which in England is daily and informally served at 5 o'clock, whether there are callers or not. The menu at afternoon tea, says this authority, is extremely simple. Tea is often prepared in the drawing room by a high spirit lamp with a swinging kettle. Tea is served in the daintiest porcelain cups the hostess possesses, and handed with cake and wafers. A more elaborate menu than this is considered in bad form. The silver tea ball is sometimes used at teas for daintily "brewing" a cup of tea. Enough tea for a portion is placed in a ball and the ball is put in the cup; boiling water is poured in the ball over the tea and slowly filters through it into the cup.

### Excellent Cake that Keeps Well.

Catherine Owen gives the following recipe for an excellent cake that will keep a month: Cream half a pound of butter with a scant pound of sugar; add the beaten yolk of eight eggs (ten if small), a wineglassful of sherry, a small nutmeg and the grated rind of a lemon with the juice of half, and one pound of fine, dry flour. Stir it all into a stiff paste, then add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a snow, with a pinch of salt; a pound of well washed and dried currants, floured and warmed, to be gently stirred in the last thing. Bake in pans lined with buttered paper, an hour and a half or three-quarters, in a moderate oven.

### A Desirable Dessert.

Sponge cream furnishes a very delicate and easily made dessert. The ingredients are: One pint of fresh milk, three tablespoonsful of sugar, three eggs. Put gelatine into cold milk, let it stand a little while; put on stove and bring milk to boiling point, then add the sugar and yolks of eggs which have been well beaten together. Remove from the fire and stir in the whites, which have also been beaten stiff. Add a little salt and flavor to suit and pour into molds; wet first so the cream will turn out easily.

### Bouillon.

For bouillon take four pounds of meat and two of bone; cut the meat and bones in small pieces; add two quarts of cold water and heat slowly; add one tablespoonful of salt, four pepper corns, four cloves and one tablespoonful of mixed herbs and simmer five hours. Boil it down to three pints; strain and remove the fat. This is a good soup with nothing additional, but is used also as the foundation of richer soups by the addition of various vegetables, macaroni, tapioca, fried bread or other materials.

### Fried Oysters.

A celebrated caterer's recipe for preparing fried oysters is to dust them with flour and pepper, drop into an equal mixture of lard and salad oil made smoking hot, and serve the instant the edges begin to curl. Some cooks roll them in cracker dust or Indian meal and then fry them. A substantial dish may be made of fried oysters by having ready some mashed potatoes nicely seasoned, and placed around the edge of a hot dish in such a way as to form a wall, and serving the oysters in this dish.

### The Digestibility of Food.

The digestibility of various kinds of meat and fish has been stated as follows: Meats—Easy to digest: mutton, venison, hare, sweet bread, chicken, turkey, partridge, pheasant, grouse, beef. Hard to digest: pork, veal, goose, liver, heart, brain, lamb, duck, salt meat, sausage. Fish—Easy: turbot, haddock, flounder, sole, oysters, trout, pike. Hard: mackerel, eels, salmon, herring, salt fish, lobster, crabs, mussels, cod.

### How to Clean Silver.

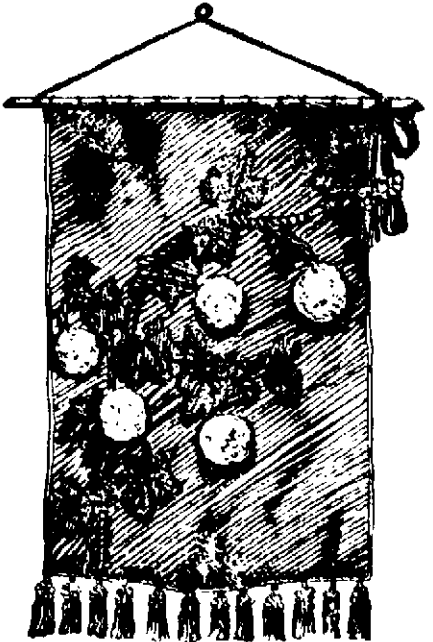
For cleaning silver wet up finely powdered whiting to the consistency of thick cream, either with water, alcohol or diluted ammonia. Rub this on the silver with a piece of soft flannel. By the time all the articles have been gone over the first will be dry. Then with a soft cloth clean off all the whiting; brush out all crevices with a brush kept for that purpose, and lastly polish well with soft cloths.

### Rattan Furniture.

Rattan furniture can be colored black as follows: Apply a strong solution of extract of logwood. When dry brush the surface and apply a weak solution of bichromate of potash. If light spots appear use the bichromate on them again, and rub the surface with flannel.

### Plush Banner Screen.

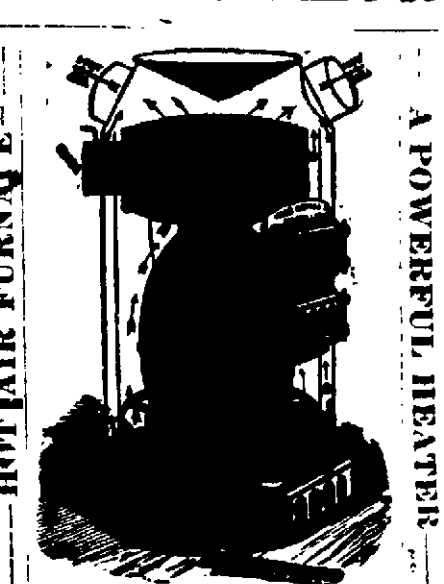
The screen shown in the cut represents not only a graceful style but decidedly artistic and unique coloring and design. It is of rich silk plush of dark moss green color, embroidered with silk and arseene, the latter a woolen chenille. The banner is one foot ten inches wide by two feet five and a half inches long. The leaves and stalks of the decoration are embroidered in various shades of dark green silk in satin stitch, while arseene in white and very pale tints of light green is used for the raised balls.



### EMBROIDERED BANNER SCREEN.

To make the foundation of the balls, a round piece of cloth three and three-quarter inches in diameter is cut out, gathered and drawn in tight, and the middle filled out with cotton wool. The outside is then sewed over with loops of arseene three-eighths or five eighths inches long, and so that the white threads form the middle and the green ones the outer edge. The balls when finished are sewn at the back to the plush foundation. A moss green satin lining completes the embroidery, and a row of tassels made of narrow moss green ribbon the lower edge. Metal rings are sewn to the upper edge of the embroidery, and afterward slipped over a gilt pole with fine chains. "The cord and tassels are of olive green."

## BOOMER.



The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Economical in fuel, with a powerful draft.

### STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity. Water box is fastened to water door so when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble. Grate is shaking, and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

HESS, SYDER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, MASSILLON, OHIO.

Snyder & Schworm and Wm. Bowman, Agents.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

Independent Building,

20 East Main Street.

### Some Cheap Books.

By a special arrangement with the publishers the Independent Company are enabled to offer the following list of books substantially bound in cloth, printed in good clear type and tastefully illustrated at

Thirty-five Cents per Volume.

and will send by mail to any address upon receipt of five cents additional for postage

Longfellow's Poems.

Whittier's Poems.

Bryant's Poems.

Poe's Poems.

Romola.

Adam Bede.

Creasy's Battles.

Emerson's Essays

Life of Daniel Boone.

Oliver Twist.

Life of Kit Carson.

Irving's Sketch Book.

Robinson Crusoe.

Gulliver's Travels.

Poe's Prose Tales.

Tom Brown at Rugby.

The Last of the Mohicans.

Aesop's Fables.

Handy Andy.

John Halifax.

Jane Eyre.

East Lynne.

Pendennis, Thackeray.

Last Days of Pompeii

Waverly and Guy Mannering, Scott.

in one volume.

Ivanhoe and Kenilworth, Scott.

in one volume.

Rob Roy and The Pirate, Scott.

in one volume.

Famous Boys, and How they Became Famous Men.

Something Worth Working For.

For each new subscriber to THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT we will send, by mail postpaid, any two books from the above list. If you don't take THE INDEPENDENT yourself now, send in your name and get two books for a premium.

If you are already a subscriber, send in the name of your neighbor. We will send two books for any new name accompanied by the subscription price of the paper, \$1.50 per year. Subscribers commencing now will receive THE INDEPENDENT free until January 1.

## LADIES!

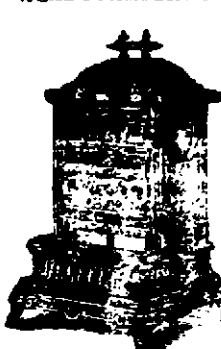
Do your own Dyeing at Home With

### PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or run. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, Massillon, O.

## A. F. OEHLER'S Cash Store

HEADQUARTERS F



## STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

## House Furnishing Goods.

### Roofing & Spouting

Promptly attended to.

to Oberlin, O. Business College  
 and OBERLIN COLLEGE  
 Department of Penmanship for circulars, FREE.  
 The leading Schools of the kind in America.

## HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

## PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

## HARDWARE.

## S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON.

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

## HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

## COACH TRIMMINGS.

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY

with a large stock of

## Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

## A WHOLE LIBRARY FOR \$1.00.

Of the following books, any one of which is worth five times its price, we will send you, post free, any one for 25 cents. Any two for 40 cents. Any three for 60 cents. Any four for 80 cents. And the entire five for \$1.00.

Read the description and judge whether you can buy more information for less money.

1. Pocket Atlas of the World. Contains 100 pages of full page colored maps, including a map of each State and Territory, a map of every important country in the world, 42 colored diagrams, and statistics of population, industries, wealth, agriculture, etc. Contains more information on the earth, from any other book twice its size and ten times its cost. Nearly a million copies have been sold to schools and individuals.

2. Accidents and Poisons: Their remedies and Antidotes. Tells what to do in case of drowning, fainting, gas, burns, fractures, etc., etc., and how to preserve health, when you have it. Contains 43 pages, with over six hundred illustrations, and is small enough to be carried in the pocket. The remedies prescribed are found in almost every household, but this book gives the secret of when and how to use them. The New York Independent says it is "A Very Useful Little Hand Book, that ought to be in every family library."

3. Painters: a Pocket Cyclopaedia. Containing a thousand and one odd bits and ends of valuable and various information, such as one ought to own it.

4. The Kitchen, or Every Day Cookery. Telling in a few words, illustrated by to get up good dinners. Letting one into all the little tricks, and wrinkles that make the difference between a good housekeeper and a poor one. If you like good things, you need this.

5. Pocket Map and Guide to the State of Ohio. Indexed, showing every railroad, the express company doing business over each road, and locating all cities, towns, post offices, fair and stations, vias, county, mountain, rivers, etc., in the State, with population of each town given according to the latest official census. Scale, nine miles to one inch. Map, 18 1/2 inches, folded in paper covers for the pocket. There is now no excuse for anyone's ignorance of the geography of his own State!

You should take all five of these books, at the price, as the chance won't come again in a lifetime; or, pick out what you want, and send the price amount in stamps, post note, or P. O. order, to

HAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 to 153, Monroe St., Chicago.

N. B.—In ordering, write your name and address very plainly, and say where you saw this advertisement.

## CITY AND

## LIVERY, BOARDING

## SALE STABLE.

## PETER GRIBBLE, Propr.,

Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O.

All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is

My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices.

## BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

## OF

## RECTAL TREATMENT.

POLYPSUS, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES, FISTULA, ETC.

Curable without use of knife, caustic or surgery.

No anesthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE FATAL! Patients go

able at business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal mal

adies is ulcerations. Symptoms: soreness in low

operation of back, mucous, miliary or bloody

discharges, frequent urination, itching, and

mucous, watery, or purulent discharges, followed

as disease progress, by distended, in females

vaginal leucorrhoea, caused by sympathetic

nerve influence; gradual decline and in time

general prostration, anorexia, emacia, and by absorp

tion of impure and poisonous secretions from



**ELTON.**  
Mrs. Warner is quite ill.  
Miss Wenger, from the West, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Ricksecker.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baughman spent several days at Chilpewa, in Wayne county.  
Messrs. Harper and Cully paid Mr. and Mrs. William Hinton a visit on their way home from the Hollinger-Hassler wedding.  
The familiar faces we are accustomed to see at the quarterly meeting were not wanting: Koss and Beals, of West Lebanon; Mrs. Hemperly and Mr. and Mrs. Altland, of Greenville, with many others, not officials, were present from neighboring villages.

**CANAL FULTON.**  
Latest arrival—measles.  
Mrs. J. G. Lester, of Canton, spent Sunday with Fulton friends.  
The members of the Masonic lodge held their annual banquet Tuesday evening.  
A. J. Jackson, from Indiana, is visiting his mother and other friends in this section.  
Mrs. Christ Fishley and children, of Mineral Point, are visiting at the old home, the guests of Mrs. Mulally.  
The many friends of Miss Blanche Chamberlain will be glad to learn that she is recovering from her recent illness.  
Dr. and Mrs. Jones pleasantly entertained a party of friends Friday evening, in honor of the Dr.'s brother, who was their guest the past week.  
Messrs. David Wise and John Miller, two Portage county boys visited friends in this vicinity the past week. They expect to start for Minneapolis, Minn., soon, where Mr. Miller has spent the past seven years.

**NAVARRE.**  
Calvin Linn, of Akron, is at home.  
Ben Tagg, of Doylestown, visited at home over Sunday.  
Frank Musser, of Selina, Kan., visited with friends here the past week.  
While skating last week Ernest Hall fell and cut his knee on a piece of glass.  
Miss Ida Metzger, of Canton, visited with her grandmother and other friends over Sunday.  
Rev. J. M. Gruber closed his protracted meeting with communion services, Sunday evening.  
The C. & C. road is rushing the work so fast that the bridge men were forced to work on Sunday.  
The Misses Myrtle Linn and Bertha Martin, of Massillon, visited with the former's parents, on High street, Sunday.  
Rev. G. E. Shuey will commence his meeting in the Lutheran church Monday evening, assisted by Rev. Byers, of Alliance.

One day last week a large number of friends of Jno. Loew gathered at his home to surprise him. Mr. Loew has been councilman in the Catholic church for thirty-three years and retired this year. They reminded him of it by getting a gold headed cane and a pair of gold spectacles. The friends numbered sixty-seven, of which sixty-five took part in a grand supper prepared for that occasion.

**CHAPMAN.**  
John Selway lost a valuable cow last Saturday—run over on the Fort Wayne road.  
Work has slackened at some of our mines during the past week, but we hope it may last but a short time.  
We have heard complaint from several of THE INDEPENDENT subscribers that they fail to receive their paper regularly, and they are desirous to know the cause.  
Didn't we tell you that John McBride could crack that nut on semi-monthly pay? We are waiting anxiously to see what John H. Williams has to say in reply to McBride on that question.

The adoption of the scale at the Pittsburgh joint convention, fixing the price for mining for the coming year, does not come up to our expectation. It gives us a reduction of five cents per ton from May 1 to November 1, 1888, which we think the present outlook does not justify. We are informed that had John McBride not been overtaken by sickness he would have opposed the adoption of the scale. As it is the best thing we can now do to accept it with good grace, although the benefits to be derived are on the operators' side.

We notice friend McBride's invitation to us to carry our difference of opinion to the Labor Tribune, to which we say, no sir, for we are told that any article sent there differing from McBride's is so gutted by the editor that the writer would scarcely know it himself. John, allow us to say that whenever we form an honest opinion we invariably reserve the right to express it, and that is exactly what we have done in the Roy case, and we are here ready and willing to sustain anything we have said in this connection. We expected last week that this matter was entirely dropped, but if you desire to go on with it, we hope and know THE INDEPENDENT will give you a fair deal, so trot out your man, and anything we have to say will be said in a friendly manner, for we honestly think there was something crooked about the memorial, and that it was unwarranted. We might name in

connection with those we both mentioned last week who rendered valuable services to our craft about that time, Laurin D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, and Johnson Sherrick, of Canton; the latter, although a Democrat, was active and took a deep interest in the passage of the mine ventilation bill in the House of Representatives. Friend McBride seems to forget that THE INDEPENDENT of to-day is being read by a large number of miners in this vicinity, who speak very highly of the position it has in this connection, and which renders it entirely unnecessary to hunt up the Tribune to express an opinion. Remember we continue to be opposed to Roy's appointment to the chief inspectorship of mines.

**WEST BROOKFIELD.**  
**The Teacher's Institute—A Change in Sub-Districts.**  
Peter Wolf is father of a young boy.  
Harry Lyons, son of Chas. Lyons, is very sick.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fortna spent Sunday in this village.  
Mother Kreasey is suffering from a long continued illness.  
Pattinson & Smith are drilling for J. G. Warwick, on the Section.  
S. A. Peters is drilling on Jacob Lutz's farm. He finished a hole lately.  
Several of our teachers received creditable certificates from Canton last week.  
Lester Nave and Ida Brooks were too ill to fill their positions in our schools last week.  
Job Morgan finished a drill-hole on David Hemperly's farm Friday. He found some coal.

Your correspondent was misinformed as to the man who succeeded Philip Sonnhalter in the West Massillon Coal Company. It was a Mr. Gonder instead of Mr. Clark, of Cleveland.  
There was a leap year party at Mrs. George Ralston's Tuesday night, and what a time some of the girls had in getting partners. We heard of one girl who invited seventeen young men, without success.  
An effort will be made this spring to change sub-district No. 1, of Tuscarawas township, to either a village district or a special district. This school district furnishes more than one-fifth the youth of school age in the township, and receives about one-seventh of the funds. The increase of funds would give our village two months more school and still leave the taxes lower than they now are. As it is, we furnish nearly three hundred dollars to support other districts, or about enough to hire a teacher for an entire term in some of the smaller sub-districts in the township.

More than twenty teachers, together with several householders and others interested in the cause of education, met in the high school room of this place on Saturday, February 18th, and held one of the best township institutes ever assembled in Tuscarawas township. The afternoon session was opened at 2 p. m. D. M. Walter read the first paper, subject: "How to Cultivate the Memory." The paper was full of interesting points, and well received. A. I. Mayer then read a paper on "Definitions." He advocated memorizing definitions of scientific terms, but said that definitions of common words should merely be read over. J. H. Fisher, jr., read an excellent paper on "Which Should Precede in Teaching Grammar Etymology or Syntax?" His conclusions were that syntax should precede etymology in elementary grammar, but in advanced or technical grammar both should be taught together. C. M. Smith then read a paper on "School Discipline." The discussions on the papers were interesting, but were not as spirited at first as might have been; the ice was soon broken and many good points were brought out. The evening session was held in the Lutheran church, where Prof. E. A. Jones delivered an interesting lecture on "The Home and School," to a good sized audience—for Brookfield. The lecture was well received, and left an impression for good on those who heard it. The next institute will be held at this place March 17, 1888. The following is the programme of the afternoon session: "How to Gain the Good Will of the Pupils," William Smith; "Teachers' Wages," T. Harvey Smith; "Composition," Miss Nellie A. King; "Physiology and Hygiene," Samuel Christman. The programme for the evening session has not yet been announced. Some of the teachers of Tuscarawas township did not show themselves at either session. This looks bad, as every teacher should be a live teacher, especially in these days. Try to be present at our next meeting, brother teachers, and we will be sure to make it interesting for you.

**The New Prize Story.**  
Is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weakness peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

## HOPE ALMOST ABANDONED.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST, WHICH IS EVIDENTLY EXPECTED.

**The Crown Princess Regards Bismarck's Designs With Distrust—Prince William Opposes His Mother's Views—The First Diplomatic Step of Russia.**  
LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is evident as the hours go on and the moments which may prove to be the last ones for Prince Frederick William approach, that hope of the recovery of Germany's crown prince is almost abandoned at Berlin in official quarters.  
The readiness of the aged kaiser to undertake the fatiguing journey to San Remo, the now general distrust of the bulletins in regard to the royal patient's health, the appointment of a reporting commission to Prince William, a distinction only accorded to a crown prince and the conference which will be held to-day between the emperor, Prince William and Bismarck, all point to the conclusion that the worst is being prepared for and evidently expected.  
The conference to-day will undoubtedly turn upon the regency question. The regency proposition is bitterly opposed by the crown prince, who is no friend to Bismarck, and looks upon him and his designs with distrust. Arranged against the ambitions princess is her son, Prince William, and his equally ambitious wife and Bismarck.  
This trio, with the assistance of some of the ministers, are endeavoring to urge upon the sick prince the necessity of resigning his claim to the throne, and allowing his son to replace him. To-day's conference will undoubtedly produce new and interesting results, but meanwhile Bismarck is leaving nothing undone to secure the throne for his favorite in the event of the kaiser's death.  
It would seem as if the alarming reports which come from San Remo would put a stop to the designs of Bismarck, but those who know the Iron Chancellor best credit him with little sentiment, and believe that he will seize upon every opportunity to carry to successful completion the plans he has once begun.

**Russia's First Diplomatic Step.**  
BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, in an interview with Count Bismarck suggested that the powers unite in advising the prince, as sovereign of Bulgaria, to declare Prince Ferdinand's exercise of power illegal.  
It is reported that Bismarck has advised Count Kalnoky to assent to the suggestion. Russia wishes that the declaration shall be accompanied by an coercive measure. Count Kalnoky left Vienna for Pesth last night to consult with the emperor. Nothing practical is expected from the negotiations.  
That is, nothing is expected that will tend to lay the Bulgarian war specter. It is simply the wedge with which Russia opens the negotiations. If it is true, as stated, that Bismarck has advised Count Kalnoky to give Austria's consent, it is done to facilitate a conflict on a side issue. None of the powers care whether Ferdinand was elected prince of Bulgaria legally or illegally. If the powers assent to the czar's preliminary demand, then the secession of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha must step down and out, and Russia will have her statu quo at the close of the Russo-Bulgarian war, to-wit: The right to organize a government and manage the election of a sovereign in Bulgaria before another prince is chosen.

**Massillon Time Tables.**

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.	
North.	South.
No. 4 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 2 45 p. m.	No. 1 9 30 a. m.
No. 4 5 10 p. m.	No. 3 7 15 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m.	Local 10 55 a. m.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.	
North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 52 a. m.
No. 4 1 15 p. m.	No. 5 1 15 p. m.
No. 4 5 50 p. m.	No. 3 7 35 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 8 35 a. m.

**TIME TABLE.**  
**P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.**  
Schedule in Effect January 22, 1888.  
Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows:

**GOING EAST**

No. 8.....Daily.....	2 50 a. m.
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday.....	9 07 a. m.
No. 4.....Daily.....	2 02 p. m.
No. 12.....Daily except Sunday.....	10 56 p. m.
Local.....	12 35 p. m.

**GOING WEST**

No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....	8 30 a. m.
No. 7.....Daily except Sunday.....	11 14 a. m.
No. 3.....Daily.....	11 58 a. m.
No. 5.....Daily.....	5 17 p. m.
Local.....	8 20 p. m.

**Fullman Palace Sleeping and Buffet Cars** attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.  
For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

**JAMES MCREE**, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**MARKET REVIEW.**  
Quotations From Cincinnati and Elsewhere for February 22.  
WHEAT—No. 3 red, 80¢; No. 2, 85¢; CORN—No. 3 mixed, 60¢; No. 2, 65¢; WOOL—Washed fine merino, 17¢; one-fourth blood combing, 23¢; medium delaine and combing, 20¢; 1/2 blood, medium and combing, 18¢; fleece, medium and combing, 16¢; X and XX, 3/4 fine, medium combing, 15¢; delaine, 14¢; HAY—No. 1 Timothy, \$14 00; No. 2, \$12 00; No. 3, \$10 00; No. 4, \$8 00; No. 5, \$6 00; No. 6, \$4 00; No. 7, \$2 00; No. 8, \$1 00; No. 9, \$0 50; No. 10, \$0 25; No. 11, \$0 10; No. 12, \$0 05; No. 13, \$0 02; No. 14, \$0 01; No. 15, \$0 00.  
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$5 00; 1st, \$4 50; 2nd, \$4 00; 3rd, \$3 50; 4th, \$3 00; 5th, \$2 50; 6th, \$2 00; 7th, \$1 50; 8th, \$1 00; 9th, \$0 50; 10th, \$0 25; 11th, \$0 10; 12th, \$0 05; 13th, \$0 02; 14th, \$0 01; 15th, \$0 00.  
SHEEP—Common to fair, \$3 00; 1st, \$2 50; 2nd, \$2 00; 3rd, \$1 50; 4th, \$1 00; 5th, \$0 50; 6th, \$0 25; 7th, \$0 10; 8th, \$0 05; 9th, \$0 02; 10th, \$0 01; 11th, \$0 00.

**The New Prize Story.**  
Is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weakness peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

## ST. LOUIS GETS IT.

**The Next Democratic Convention June 5.**  
Special Dispatch to the Independent.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The first dispatch issued by the United Press predicting that San Francisco would surely get the next Democratic convention has been proven incorrect. Upon the second ballot there was a grand bolt for St. Louis and it was unanimously chosen. The convention will be called to order Tuesday, June 5.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.  
"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. SWANSON, Cohoes, N. Y.  
"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.  
**Purifies the Blood**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.  
"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and makes me make me over." J. P. THOMSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.  
"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar.**

MAKE NO MISTAKE—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system, it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

**What Am I To Do?**  
The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.  
The digestive system is wholly out of order, and diarrhea and constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be sickness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this it is not a cure try Green's August Flower, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
Joseph Grapevine is announced as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

**Bouncing Trade in Carpets at RICKS'**  
Because we have just the  
**Nicest Assortment of STYLES.**  
Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.  
**All We Ask Is,**  
Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.  
**OUR CURTAINS AND SCREES**  
Are very cheap at

**RICKS'**  
The Three Unrivaled  
**STALLIONS**  
Long's Hiatoga,  
Hambletonian Chief,  
and the famous dark seal brown or black imported Percheron Stallion,  
**Prince Favori,**

American 5085, France, 5724, will make the season of 1888 at the William Shaddock stable on North Mill street and Spring alley, in Massillon, commencing March 1, and ending July 20.  
**PRINCE FAVORI** was imported by P. W. Hacke, of Pittsburgh. A very dark seal brown or black; 16½ hands high; weighs 1800 pounds; of great muscular power; close built, with extraordinarily good feet, which is very essential in a breeding stallion, and of great endurance. Foaled April 21, 1885. Bred by M. L. Gibson, commune of Dehant canton, Belgium. Imported by department of Berthier; sire by Percheron 551; he by Favori 1542 F. 765; he by Valentine 5801; he by Chastin 715; he by 720; he by Mignon 715; he by French Monarch 1267, 734. Registered in vol. 4 of the Percheron stud book of America. Do not fail to see this fine horse. He is a very good one. In the above stallions I have size, color, speed, disposition and fine breeding qualities combined. If not bred as represented in circulars, do not charge for services. Pedigree, terms, etc., see circulars.  
**HIA TOGA**, all bay, weighs 1,600 pounds. Hambletonian chief, dark brown, 15½ hands. Prince Favori, 15½ hands. Both stallions are imported from France. Do not fail to see this great imported French stallion and draft horse, the other two imported.  
**GEO. ZIELLEY.**

## AMERICANS IN CUBA.

**They are Shamefully Treated by the Police of Havana.**  
**KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 23.**—Francisco Prieto, a naturalized American citizen residing in Havana, while going from his residence to purchase groceries, was met by a captain of the police, accompanied by two guards, who stopped him in the middle of the street and demanded to know his business. He informed them, whereupon they began beating him unmercifully with their swords, inflicting some painful wounds.  
Prieto's cries for mercy could be heard for blocks. Many persons witnessed the punishment, and all who knew him. Several of his friends immediately notified the United States consular general, but he said he could do nothing whatever in the matter. The fact is that the police authorities of Havana, under the orders of Capt. Gen. Martine, are openly outraging honest citizens all over the island of Cuba.  
It is rumored in Havana, and publicly spoken on the streets, that Capt. Gen. Martine, in order to defend himself of the just attacks of the American press throughout the country, has purchased an interest in a Spanish paper of New York city, which will successfully defend Gen. Martine. La Luchadora, of Havana, says Martine is about to resign. Many contradictory rumors of all sorts are current, but government plans are in operation. Meetings of citizens are held secretly, and a trade is being carried on by patriots in bigamous measures.

**An Associate Justice Resigned.**  
Butte, Mont., Feb. 23.—Private advices received here from Associate Justice McLeary says that he has tendered his resignation to President Cleveland, to take effect March 31. McLeary, it is understood, will receive a more lucrative appointment.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100 Wall St. N. Y.

**VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLBOLDS**  
and exchanged. For Catalogue, send 2c. to R. B. CRAFTIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

**CURE FOR THE DEAF,**  
Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums  
**Perfectly Restore the Hearing.**  
Whether deafness is caused by colds, fevers or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. A sure cure, even when long standing. Write to F. HISCOX, 249 Broadway, cor. 14th St., New York, for illustrated book of proofs free.

**Liebig Company's Extract**  
OF MEAT. Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual Sale, 5,000,000 jars.  
**Liebig Company's Extract**  
OF MEAT. An invaluable tonic. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, "The Lancet" &c.  
**GENUINE WITH BLUE SIGNATURE**  
OF BARON LIEBIG in the blue label instead of alcoholic drinks.  
**Liebig Company's Extract**  
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agent for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

**\$350 A MONTH.** No capital required. A good chance to make money. Apply for territory at once. B. B. Landerbach Co., Newark, N. J.

**PATENTS** F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

**AGENTS WANTED.** \$25 a week and expenses paid. Steady work. New goods. Samples.


**\$525** Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New portrait sent out. A \$50 sample sent free to all. W. H. Childrester & Son, 28 Bond street, N. Y.

**ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?**  
Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It is the best remedy for all ailments of the throat and lungs, and discharges arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The tonic cleanses the blood, restores the system, and drives the disease to the grave, while many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at druggists.

**Mr. J. T. Brown, of No. 46 South Erie St., Massillon,** has been doing an immense business in Pianos and Organs, and refers all desiring new instruments to any of the following persons who are among those who purchased instruments of him in 1887:

A. C. Chamberlain, Wm. Goodman, J. Cole, F. Litzinger, A. Grable, D. Skinner, J. Huber, Mrs. Anderson, Judge Meyers, E. Chappius, Dr. Beuler, Peter Vogies, L. Robbin, C. Horton, L. Engel, — Thomas, S. Wagner, A. Volzer, Ed Foreman, H. Gibson; F. P. Ames, Jennie Behm, E. S. Lind, Prof. Feichner, Frank Forrest, P. Essinger, H. J. Coulson, L. Dominick, Mrs. E. Bachtel, Peter Smith, O. H. O. Permar, Mary Birt, R. J. Morris, Thomas Raymond, John Stutz, H. Kuhn, Geo. W. Curley, Hermon Galiton, Samuel Smith, Ed. Gleitsman, Henry Kramer, Samuel R. as, A. Griswold, Peter Gribble, Alice Miller, Peter Koonz, T. L. Hopkinson, John Wilson, E. J. McLaughlin, A. J. Seiger, haler, Rebecca Yockey, E. W. Hupp, Frank Eves, John Green, Peter Hinebrook, Frank Stroble, Phil Rhine, John Schaufele, Abe Keller, Jacob Moyer, Margaret Dixon, Mrs. Wilson, Hiram Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Wm. Philpot, David Endinger, Fred Baumgartner, H. B. Gregory, [Ben], Harper, John Loeh, Joseph Griffiths, W. D. Jones, D. H. McFarren, Elizabeth Fichter, John Ickes, Zach Ickes, Daisy Roof, Sylvester Bird, Eph Cook, Joseph Minner, Zack Seiple, John Spuhler, Oliver Permar, Geo. Cunningham, A. C. Martin, Peter Edwards, David Balts, David Schwollum, Wm. H. Richards, Geo. P. Pirman, Albert Count, John Hobson, Wm. H. Jones, August Pulkowicz, Myer's church chapel, Ben Elms, J. H. Schlapel, Frank B. Morrison, Wm. D. Reese, E. A. Oberlin, Ben Bachtel, J. Ball, Wm. Bailly, Wm. West, — Fishbaugh, Wm. Smith, John Wolf, Ham Kall, J. F. Hoffman, C. Watters, Mame Sibila, David Miller, Joseph Houk, Lester Nave, Lizzie Reavie.

**FULL WEIGHT PURE**  
**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

**1888 Stallions. 1888. COXEY STOCK FARM,**  
THE HOME OF  
**KENTUCKY CHIEF, 3,333,**  
Golden-bellied, 16 hands, weight 1,200 pounds, foaled July 12, 1883, by Onward, No. 1411; dam Rattling Belle; by Almont Kattler; he by Almont 2d dam Lucy Clay, by American Clay. He took first premiums at Louisville, O., Fair, Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. He was judged by every one as one of the best horses to be as handsome a horse as had ever been shown in the ring.

**ONWARD 1411,**  
The Sire of Kentucky Chief,  
Is the renowned son of George Wilkes and the best-bred old Polly-see of Kentucky. 2,200; Linnetta, 2,200; Motor, 2,200; Acetylene, 2,200 as three-year-old, 2,200; and Emerald, 2,200. He was foaled in 1887, will make the season of 1888 at \$25.00 to thirty mares.  
**NEWTON.**  
Brown, 15½ hands high, foaled 1883, record 12:20 1/4 as a four-year-old Sept. 15th at Cleveland, O., by Suggs 2:23 1/4; he by Wadsworth, 2:19; by Belmont 1st dam, Dunk, record 2:20; by Scott's Hattoga, 2:20; 2d dam, Jenny Lind by Selim, son of John Stanley, 3rd dam, a pacing mare by The Back Horse. Both horses Kentucky Chief and Newton will be tracked the coming season. Newton will beat 2:20 barring accidents, as he has trotted eight miles at a two minute gait. Will make the season at \$100, limited to twenty mares.

**"COURIER,"**  
Imported Percheron Stallion, foaled 1884, No. 4,277, by Onward 4,274; dam Martine 4,276; by Bap-tiste 4,274; color steel gray 16½ hands, weight 1,700 pounds; has taken first premium at Louisville, O., Fair, first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. Will make the season, \$15 cash at time of service, or \$25 note for one year.

**DONALD.**  
Imported Shetland pony, service \$10. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, "BONNIE," 7, 354 A. K. R., sire by Menard, Prince; dam Cham pion Miranda, service \$5.  
Terms for keeping mares will be \$1 per week, grain and stabling extra, and will receive the best of care and attention. Every precaution will be taken, but they must remain at owner's risk, and no responsibility for accidents or escapes will be assumed. Mare not proving in foal, or having slipped the foal, will be returned the following season free, or in case mare dies during the year, she is in hands of same owner. The service fee and expenses of keep must in all cases be paid before removal of the mare.

**J. S. COXEY,**  
Massillon, and office at farm, 4 miles north of Massillon at Pauls, O., on C. L. & W. R. R. and M. & C. R. R.  
**R. W. Tansill & Co.,** (WANT ONE AC) 55 State St., Chicago. (Telephone 1017) Tel. 1017. Every Town for  
**TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢ & 10¢**  
**J. M. SCHUCKERS,** Druggist.  
Sole Agent at Massillon.

**FURS!**  
Our Factory has been and still is crowded with orders, and to keep it up we now offer special inducements, having just received large invoices of the finest  
**ALASKA LONDON DYED SEAL SKINS.**  
from which we are making the best goods for the prices ever offered.  
**Seal Garments** in all styles, and all other kinds Fur Goods.  
**EVERYTHING GUARANTEED.** If your Merchant does not handle our goods send us direct.  
**Walter Buhl & Co.** Manufacturing Furriers, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**Mr. J. T. Brown, of No. 46 South Erie St., Massillon,** has been doing an immense business in Pianos and Organs, and refers all desiring new instruments to any of the following persons who are among those who purchased instruments of him in 1887:

A. C. Chamberlain, Wm. Goodman, J. Cole, F. Litzinger, A. Grable, D. Skinner, J. Huber, Mrs. Anderson, Judge Meyers, E. Chappius, Dr. Beuler, Peter Vogies, L. Robbin, C. Horton, L. Engel, — Thomas, S. Wagner, A. Volzer, Ed Foreman, H. Gibson; F. P. Ames, Jennie Behm, E. S. Lind, Prof. Feichner, Frank Forrest, P. Essinger, H. J. Coulson, L. Dominick, Mrs. E. Bachtel, Peter Smith, O. H. O. Permar, Mary Birt, R. J. Morris, Thomas Raymond, John Stutz, H. Kuhn, Geo. W. Curley, Hermon Galiton, Samuel Smith, Ed. Gleitsman, Henry Kramer, Samuel R. as, A. Griswold, Peter Gribble, Alice Miller, Peter Koonz, T. L. Hopkinson, John Wilson, E. J. McLaughlin, A. J. Seiger, haler, Rebecca Yockey, E. W. Hupp, Frank Eves, John Green, Peter Hinebrook, Frank Stroble, Phil Rhine, John Schaufele, Abe Keller, Jacob Moyer, Margaret Dixon, Mrs. Wilson, Hiram Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Wm. Philpot, David Endinger, Fred Baumgartner, H. B. Gregory, [Ben], Harper, John Loeh, Joseph Griffiths, W. D. Jones, D. H. McFarren, Elizabeth Fichter, John Ickes, Zach Ickes, Daisy Roof, Sylvester Bird, Eph Cook, Joseph Minner, Zack Seiple, John Spuhler